

Jordan Times

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Pakistan may amend constitution

ISLAMABAD (R) — The military government moved a bill in parliament on Sunday to amend the constitution so as to bar courts from questioning martial law, under which Pakistan has been ruled since 1977, when it is lifted later this year. The government has promised to lift it by the year's end. The new bill is designed to prevent courts questioning the martial law and all orders issued by military ruler General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq since his 1977 coup. Gen. Zia has already moved to protect his orders from court challenge through controversial constitutional amendments which he decreed earlier this year. But the new bill, which needs a two-thirds parliamentary majority, is more comprehensive. It protects a referendum which he held in December to ensure himself five more years in power.

Zia expected to expel Bantio, page 8

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Fahd meets senior Iraqi official

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia held talks in Jeddah on Sunday with Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The agency gave no details, but discussions had been expected to centre on latest developments in Iraq's five-year-old war with Iran. In Baghdad, the Iraqi News Agency said Mr. Ibrahim would discuss bilateral relations with Saudi officials during the visit, which was not announced in advance.

Thatcher appeals to Reagan for contract

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has written personally to President Reagan urging him to give Britain a slice of a major U.S. defence contract, sources close to the British government said Sunday. France and an Anglo-U.S. consortium were competing for a \$4.5 billion contract for an army battlefield communications system, the largest contract ever offered to foreign companies by the United States, the sources added. Mrs. Thatcher's office confirmed she had written to Mr. Reagan but refused to elaborate saying that it did not discuss details of such letters or of defence contracts.

Faisal, Cheysson hold talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson had talks in Jeddah Sunday on expanding trade links between the community and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Saudi Press Agency reported (See earlier story on page 2). Relations between the community and the six member states of the GCC have been strained by a row over Gulf petrochemical sales in Europe.

Sharon resumes fight against Time

TEL AVIV (R) — Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's two-year legal campaign against Time magazine moved to an Israeli courtroom on Sunday. The case opened with attorneys for the U.S. weekly magazine asking the three judges to dismiss Sharon's libel suit. They said a New York court disposed of the matter last January. Sharon is suing Time over a report on the September, 1982 massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

Kach endangers Jews — Herzog

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli President Chaim Herzog said on Sunday that the anti-Arab Kach party led by Rabbi Meir Kahane had brought disgrace on Israel and endangered Jewish communities in the Arab World. Speaking to students, Mr. Herzog compared Kach's campaign to expel Arabs from Israel with anti-Jewish legislation in Nazi Germany. Mr. Herzog said he believed that if the Kach programme was carried out, Arab states might respond by pronouncing a death sentence on 100,000 Jews living in Muslim countries.

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Amal men, ignoring call for truce, pound Bourj Al Barajneh with tanks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement poured tank fire into the Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut on Sunday, ignoring a unilateral ceasefire called for by the Palestinian defenders of the camp.

Beirut radios said Amal men continued their assault on the camp for the sixth consecutive day. Other reports said more than 40 people were killed and over 150 injured in the attacks, which the militiamen launched on Tuesday after a 10-week lull. The Palestinian fighters in the camp responded to the Amal assault with rocket-propelled grenades and machine-gun fire and both sides traded sniper fire in the camp on the southern outskirts of Beirut during the morning and afternoon on Sunday. Residents living near the camp said the fighting escalated after the two sides lobbed grenades into each other's positions. The casualty toll inside the encircled camp was not known. Bourj Al Barajneh has an estimated 35,000 inhabitants, but many families had already fled the hostilities.

Hoss returns to Beirut after talks with Khaddam on Syrian army role

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Education Minister Salim Al Hoss returned to Beirut from Damascus on Sunday after talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam which Beirut Radio said centred on Syrian army deployment in the Lebanese capital to end militia anarchy. Mr. Hoss flew to Damascus Saturday night after Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared that only Syrian troops could impose order on Muslim-dominated west Beirut, where a Damascus-mediated security plan implemented in July has all but collapsed. Mr. Hoss, a former prime minister, told reporters in Damascus his talks with Mr. Khaddam focused on ways to curb the Beirut hostilities. He said a meeting of the so-called coordination committee was scheduled for Monday in Beirut.

The committee, formed two months ago to oversee the Syrian-mediated truce between warring factions in west Beirut and the withdrawal of gunmen from the streets is headed by Mr. Karami and includes Amal and PSP militia officials as well as Syrian military observers.

Pretoria braced for U.S. sanctions; calm returns to violence-hit township

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South Africa, suffering the worst financial and racial crises in its modern history, on Sunday nervously awaited apparently inevitable punitive measures by its closest ally, the United States. The U.S. Congress on Monday resumes debate on an economic sanctions bill said to be enjoying such broadly based support that even a presidential veto is unlikely to stand in its way.

Even before Congress acts, President Reagan is planning to seek permission from the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) to end the sale of gold kruggerand coins in the United States, the New York Times said Sunday.

The white minority authorities have put up a desperate fight against sanctions. Pretoria, trying to curb anti-apartheid agitation which has claimed nearly 700 lives in 19 months, has used every argument to attract sanctions — from threats to slow reforms to assertions that neighbouring black states would suffer losses.

Racial strife on Saturday night claimed the lives of two more blacks, shot by police during fierce clashes at Guguletu township near Cape Town after residents buried

even it was unilateral. The statement said its fighters were taking over all security duties inside the sprawling camp and withdrawing fighters from combat positions. Palestinians said more bodies were found Saturday after an Amal massacre of unarmed civilians. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said the bodies of 22 people had been identified so far after Amal fighters raided Palestinian homes in the mainly Shi'ite Haret Hreik area on Thursday. The DFLP, in a statement issued on Friday, said 44 Palestinian civilians were shot dead in cold blood in the Thursday attack. Amal officials say its fighters killed civilians to avenge a comrade's death, adding that those responsible face trial.

In Amman, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said Saturday the PLO sent urgent messages to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Arab League over the Amal attacks. Amal wages miniwars against friends and foes, page 4

On Saturday, Mr. Karami urged Shi'ite Amal leader Nabih Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, both government ministers, to withdraw their men from west Beirut following 12 hours of bloody street fighting between their militias on Thursday night.

Mr. Junblatt in a statement accused "infiltrators and agents" of trying to sow discord between himself and Mr. Berri, his main political ally, and said he would pull his men out of west Beirut if such attempts continued for another week.

Gunmen disappeared from the streets of west Beirut for several weeks after 35 Syrian observers arrived to oversee the security plan, but they did not hand in their arms. Mr. Junblatt said on Sunday he would announce the withdrawal of some of his men from parts of west Beirut shortly and all of them in a week if what he described as "stupid" clashes continued.

He added any violators of the measures would be brought to account for their actions. The source said an official request must come through negotiations between the Lebanese and Syrian governments. Syrian troops withdrew from Beirut after the summer of 1982 Israeli siege of the capital. But Syria maintained some 25,000 troops in north and east Lebanon and is the country's main power.

10 victims of previous unrest. Youths took to the streets of the tense township, hurling rocks and gasoline bombs at police patrol vehicles while police opened fire with shotguns, rubber bullets and tear gas, witnesses reported.

The latest death brought to at least 30 the number of people killed in Cape Town's sprawling, segregated districts for blacks and those for people of mixed race in the past 12 days since the white government banned a march for the country's top black leader Nelson Mandela.

The violence has spiralled to at least two attacks on whites, in which one man was shot to death by a white. A police communiqué said Guguletu's post office was extensively damaged as several thousand youths joined in post-funeral rampages Saturday and early Sunday, attacking police, railway police and private vehicles.

Police said the area was quiet on Sunday. Economists say that if it had not been for the current concerted international anti-South African campaign, the country would probably have been able to handle the proposed U.S. measures with relative ease.

But the sanctions are now bound to be painful for the crisis-

planned economy. Violent confrontation has precipitated a massive flight of capital and has seen South Africa's credit lines overseas drying up.

With creditors suddenly uncertain about the South African system, the government last week declared a four-month freeze on foreign loan capital repayments and introduced a dual exchange system to discourage investment withdrawals.

Against this background, the proposed ban on kruggerand sales in the U.S., which last year earned Pretoria an estimated \$500 million, could hurt the economy considerably and dampen hopes of recovery from deep recession, economists say.

South African black leader Bishop Desmond Tutu has appealed to the international community to introduce stronger sanctions against South Africa.

The anti-apartheid campaigner said in a telephone interview with Norwegian Radio he was disappointed with the world community's reaction to violence in his country.

The Anglican Johannesburg bishop particularly criticised the United States and Britain, saying they had failed to take a decisive stand after recent unrest.



SIKH RALLY: Sikh militants chanting slogans against Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrive in trucks outside the Golden Temple in Amritsar to stage a rally against the government's plan to hold elections in Punjab on Sept. 25 (See story below)

Israel deploys paratroopers in W.Bank amid attacks

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities on Sunday deployed paratroopers in the occupied West Bank in a new move aimed at stemming anti-occupation attacks, but sporadic incidents of anti-Israeli attacks continued, including a grenade attack on the Israeli occupation government's headquarters in the Golan Heights.

Extraordinary security measures were evident in several West Bank towns and the Gaza Strip on Sunday following anti-Israeli attacks Saturday night. Red beretted paratroopers replaced border police and reservist units that usually police the territories, according to reports by various news agencies.

New roadblocks were put up and foot patrols carried out spot checks, detaining Palestinians without identity cards, while the centre of Gaza City remained under curfew following the stabbing of an Israeli soldier on Thursday.

In Hebron, where a soldier was killed and another wounded in an attack last week, Jewish settlers tried to set fire to the homes of two Palestinians, but caused no damage, Israeli military officials said. Settlers also stoned the house of a Palestinian who was freed from prison in May. The incident occurred near the Balata refugee camp near Nablus, military sources said.

The Israeli army conducted

house-to-house searches in Tel Aviv following the throwing of two firebombs at Tel Aviv's police centre and an Israeli vehicle was set ablaze in the city's streets.

Radio Israel, reporting the incidents, said they did not cause any casualties or material damage. In Bethlehem, resistance men also attacked an Israeli police centre Saturday night.

Following the incident, the Israeli occupation forces arrested several Palestinians. Jewish settlers set fire to the house of a Palestinian in the village of Dura, south of the city of Hebron, Saturday night. The Palestinian was one of the 600 prisoners released in the West Bank last May, in exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon in 1982.

The grenade attack on the Israeli government headquarters in Mas'ada, Golan, Saturday night was reported by the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) which quoted Israeli sources as saying it caused no casualties.

Military officials in Tel Aviv said that they had no information on such an incident, but were checking the report. However, SANA reported that Israeli forces set up roadblocks and searched the area following the incident.

On Saturday, the Israeli government told armed Jewish settlers to stop their patrols in the West Bank.

"Settlers in the occupied territories are allowed to carry weapons for self-protection... they are not allowed to set up vigilantes to patrol in Arab towns," Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin told reporters after a cabinet meeting on Sunday.

Beilin said the settlers, who started patrols in three large Arab towns last Thursday threatening to attack all Palestinians, would be dispersed. Meanwhile, Arab and Israeli lawyers protested Israel's recent campaign and tough measures against Palestinians at a news conference. Four attorneys representing 46 out of 68 Palestinians jailed without trial said the Israelis were punishing their clients for political reasons.

"None of these detainees was charged with any violence. These are not the people suspected of throwing bombs," said Israeli attorney Leah Tzemel.

In another development, reports said Sunday that a number of Israeli companies have been carrying out a systematic campaign to destroy agricultural crops raised by Arab farmers. The reports said the Al Tantour area near Bethlehem, where Arab farmers use their land to grow large quantities of agricultural products, was the latest victim of the campaign when Arab vegetable and fruit crops there totally destroyed.

Jordanian official elected IPC chief

OTTAWA (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament Secretary General Hani Kheir has been unanimously elected as secretary general of the executive committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Council (IPC).

The election of Mr. Kheir, the first Arab to hold such a post, came at a meeting of the committee which groups 65 nations, all members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), now holding sessions in Ottawa, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The executive committee, which is the administrative organ of the IPU, maintains contacts with parliamentary groups, organises meetings held under the auspices of the union, carries out study programmes and issues publications.

The committee also offers the union's expertise to parliaments of the developing world and dispatches parliamentary officials to the union headquarters in Geneva for training and orientation and also to a number of well-established world parliaments in developed nations.

According to Petra, agreement has been reached between Mr. Kheir and the committee to dispatch a number of Lower House officials to parliaments in Denmark and France to be familiarise themselves with their systems.

Tal and Masarwah named to head Sawt Al Shaab

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab has elected Mr. Mawad Al Tal as its new chairman and appointed Mr. Tareq Masarwah as the newspaper's editor-in-chief and director-general.

Mr. Tal is an adviser to the prime minister and will continue to hold his post while also serving as chairman of Sawt Al Shaab. He succeeds Mr. Nassouh Al Majali who was recently named to head the newly-combined corporation of radio and television.

Gandhi campaigner shot dead in Punjab; Delhi alters election law to foil opposition

AMRITSAR (AP) — Sikh terrorists assassinated a leading member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party campaigning in a Punjab village Sunday while more than 10,000 Sikh militants thronged the Golden Temple, demanding a boycott of the Sept. 25 elections.

Many of the demonstrators shouted, "death to Rajiv Gandhi." Two Sikh extremists, meanwhile, confessed they were planning to blow up a prestigious Punjab passenger train between Amritsar and New Delhi next week to sabotage the elections, newspaper reports said Sunday.

He was carrying pamphlets saying, "For a Bright Future, Vote Congress" and getting into an auto-rickshaw decorated with Congress banners, police said. The shooting occurred in Adampur, 75 kilometres southwest of this Sikh holy city.

It was the first known political murder in Punjab since campaigning officially started Friday in the election for 117 state assembly seats and 13 national parliamentary races.

Police say Sikh terrorists plan to disrupt the polling by assassinating politicians and candidates and intimidating voters. In Government moves to counter extremist attempts to disrupt the polls in Punjab state, authorities amended election laws to allow voting to go ahead in a constituency if an independent candidate dies before the poll.

Subash Chander Shingari, a village leader of Mr. Gandhi's governing Congress Party, was gunned down in Jullundur district Sunday by two Sikhs as he left home for campaigning, the state police control room here reported. The killing occurred despite unprecedented deployment of more than 100,000 forces for poll security.

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Voting begins in Norwegian elections

OSLO (R) — Voting in Norway's general elections began on Sunday in the remote communities of this land of fjords and mountains that have been the slowest to benefit from its new-found oil wealth.

Most of the country's three million voters will cast their ballots on Monday to elect the 157-seat Storting (parliament).

But Sunday's voting was a vivid reminder of the harsh geographical realities of a country whose long coastline is dotted with 50,000 islands and where communications are always difficult.

The conspicuous display of affluence in urban centres such as Oslo is difficult to reconcile with official figures showing that only one third of Norwegian households lack modern toilets and only half the country's roads are tarmacked.

Thanks to North Sea oil, the Norwegian state has in the last few years wiped out its foreign debt, but the Labour opposition says it is time to follow less restrictive economic policies and plough oil revenues into improving social services.

Norway prides itself on being an egalitarian society — where only a handful of shipping magnates ever came near forming an aristocracy — and the conservative-led government and the Labour Party have both pledged to bolster the welfare state.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, rebutting opposition charges that his government has widened the gap between rich and poor, argues that Norway must prepare for the day the oil runs out and use the North Sea money for productive investments.

Mr. Willoch, in power since 1981, raised the only controversial issue of the campaign, accusing Labour of undermining NATO. However, Labour leader Gro Harlem Brundtland says her party is firmly committed to the Western alliance.

The last opinion polls published on Friday show Labour and its allies could narrowly defeat the centre-right coalition. The election results should be known Monday night.

Kuwait stresses readiness to face outside threats

KUWAIT (R)— Kuwait is ready to meet any outside threat, including spillovers from the Iran-Iraq war and Israeli air strikes, Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah said in an interview.

He told the daily Al Rai Al Aam newspaper Sunday that Kuwait next month would have ready new Soviet missiles bought in July 1984, in an arms deal local newspapers have said was worth \$325 million.

On general defence strategy, he said Kuwait took into account dangers to the region from the five-year-old Gulf war, whose southernmost battle front lies only 50 kilometres away.

He also referred to an Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear installation near Baghdad in 1981, and said this brought Kuwait within range of Israeli strikes.

"One of the things we take into account is Israeli aggression... Kuwait is not far (away)," he said. "We have to be ready to face anything that could happen from any side."

Sheikh Salem said Kuwait bought Soviet missiles after the United States last year turned down a request for shoulder-fired anti-aircraft Stingers missiles. "They are no less effective," he said.

The Soviet arms, which military officials have said include hand-held Strella-2 missiles, the new version of SAM-7 and also low-altitude SAM-8 missiles, have been delivered, Sheikh Salem said, and would be brought into service next month.

Kuwait had no plans at this stage to buy more arms, he added. "What we have is enough."

Kuwait last year also signed an \$82 million arms deal with the United States, which agreed to upgrade the emirate's U.S.-made Hawk air defence system.

The U.S. and Soviet deals followed major purchases from France of more jets to boost its

air fleet, Matra and Shahine missiles and advanced Thomson radar.

Asked about recent Iranian "threats" to Kuwait, the minister said: "The threats form part of plans that they have spoken about for a long time."

Diplomats here cite reports of media criticism of Kuwait in Tehran last week in which the Iranian newspaper attacked Kuwaiti support for Iraq as a "virtual declaration of war" on Iran.

Sheikh Salem noted that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), formed in 1981 by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, "was set up to unite as one against any aggression."

GCC states have taken steps to form a joint strike force to react to threats to the region. The unit would be almost two brigades in strength, Sheikh Salem said.

Despite five years at war, the minister told the daily, "The Iraqi position remains confident" and it had no need to invoke an Arab League joint defence treaty.



FIRE DISASTER: Rescue workers carry the Kussadai region on Turkey's Aegean coast and the body of one of 15 people killed in a forest fire in Saturday (AP wirephoto)

Pandemonium in Tripoli as thousands of foreign workers scramble to leave

By Jonathan Wright
Renter

TRIPOLI— Mob scenes are commonplace at Tripoli airport these days as thousands of departing foreign workers scramble to clear their electrical appliances and overflowing suitcases through Libyan customs.

The crush reached a peak in the middle of August, witnesses said. The departure process often took four hours and airlines had to postpone takeoffs until all their passengers had completed the formalities.

Diplomats estimate Libya has expelled or laid off 90,000 to 110,000 foreign workers in the past year to save foreign currency. In increasingly short supply as a soft oil market weakens its economy.

The nationalities most affected have been Egyptians, at up to 80,000, and Tunisians at 30,000, including families. Unknown numbers of Malians, many of them illegal immigrants, have also left from the south, diplomats said.

Workers from Morocco, which has a treaty of union with Libya, and from Sudan, which for the moment has good relations with Tripoli, have not had to go. In some cases Moroccans have come to take the place of Tunisians.

The exodus swelled this summer as foreign reserves approached a declared "danger limit" of \$2.5 billion, enough for about five months' imports at 1984 levels.

The main visible effects have been long bread queues and the closure of restaurants. Tunisians previously dominated the labour market in bakers, cooks and waiters.

Apparently to the surprise of Libyan officials, Egypt and Tunisia reacted angrily to the layoffs. Tunisia called for intervention by International Labour Organisation and Egyptian President

Hosni Mubarak said: "Those who committed this mistake are going to pay a very high price."

Rumours that the dispute might lead to war swept across North Africa and the official Libyan media last week gave extensive coverage to what it portrayed as diplomatic and military coordination between Algeria, Tunisia, Washington and Cairo.

Libya transferred reservists from civilian jobs in the Tripoli area to the Tunisian border as a precautionary move but satellite reconnaissance did not suggest they had moved new armour to the frontier, diplomats said.

Libyan officials point out that the country began reducing its foreign workforce in early 1984, soon after the oil glut began, and say the main purpose was to encourage self-reliance and force Libyans into more productive jobs.

Productivity and self-sufficiency have always been among basic slogans of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's revolutionary movement, though in practice Libya's oil wealth meant it could afford to hire large numbers of foreigners.

One Gaddafi aide said Libyans had grown lazy. "You saw bakery owners sitting idle at their desks while the Tunisians did all the work. We couldn't let this go on."

The foreign element in the workforce peaked at around 350,000, 45 per cent of the active population. In 1983, when workers transferred some \$2 billion abroad.

At its winter 1983-84 session, the General People's Congress (parliament) decided not to renew work contracts of non-essential foreigners and in January 1984 the portion of his salary a foreigner could legally transfer abroad was cut to 50 per cent from 90.

The measures had trimmed the expatriate workforce to about 250,000 by the end of the year and 1984 remittances fell below \$1 bil-

lion, the diplomats said.

A more recent decision to offer foreigners Libyan nationality, portrayed abroad as a political move, was probably dictated more by economic considerations, they added. Libyans can legally obtain only 300 dollars (\$1,000) a year in hard currency for travel abroad.

An Egyptian who left Tripoli last week said two or three of his compatriots, of 800 employed by the Tripoli roads and utilities department, had taken up the nationality offer. The others had left or were leaving.

He said that after nine years as a driver in Libya he had given some thought to becoming a citizen but decided against it for fear he might have trouble visiting his parents in Cairo.

Diplomats stress that all the figures are tentative because of the large number of immigrants brought across poorly-patrolled borders in trucks by smugglers and private employers who need labour for farms and small workshops.

The authorities have now banned private ownership of four-wheel drive vehicles in an attempt to stem this illegal traffic, residents said.

"An even grayer area is the terms enjoyed by workers whose contracts were terminated before the stipulated date and the treatment expellees have received at the border posts."

One diplomat said he was confident workers with valid contracts had been compensated for their early dismissal and departing workers at Tripoli airport said customs men had let through jewellery and electrical goods in technical violation of a law forbidding their export.

Witnesses reported official high-handedness on both sides of the Libyan-Tunisian border. Some Libyans leaving Tunisia had their passports torn up on the Tunisian side, they said.

U.S., Israel accused of covering up Liberty attack

WASHINGTON (AP)— Retired Admiral Thomas Moorer accused the U.S. and Israeli governments Saturday of covering up evidence surrounding the 1967 Israeli attack on the American intelligence ship USS Liberty.

Thirty-four American crewmen were killed and 171 wounded in the combined air and sea attack on June 8, 1967 against the reconnaissance ship, cruising in international waters 24 kilometres off the Sinai peninsula during the six-day war.

Israel maintains its fighter pilots, who buzzed the ship for eight hours prior to the attack, and torpedo boat crews, mistook the Liberty for an Egyptian ship.

"The Israelis maintain this was simply a case of mistaken identity, but this clearly does not hold water," said Adm. Moorer, who was chief of naval operations at the time of the attack "in clear visibility, this unique ship was very easy to identify."

"The Israeli forces circled the ship and then proceeded to attack over an extended period of time. There is simply no way the fighter pilots and torpedo boat crews could have come to such a conclusion," he said.

Adm. Moorer, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, joined a dozen surviving crew members of the USS Liberty at a seminar during the annual convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington.

Adm. Moorer said the electronics-laden ship could not have been misidentified by highly-trained Israeli pilots.

He suggested the incident was a deliberate attack to prevent the Liberty from picking up signals that would have forewarned the United States of an Israeli military push into Syria the next day.

Israel occupied the Sinai peninsula, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem during the 1967 war, and drove 19 kilometres into Syrian territory.

The retired admiral charged

that U.S. President Lyndon Johnson "significantly understated the extent of the casualties," and said no formal congressional hearings were held on the incident, as was the case following the capture of the USS Pueblo by North Korea in 1968.

"Based on the way this tragedy was handled, both in the United States and Israel, one must conclude there is much information that has not been made available to the public," said Adm. Moorer, who was a member of President Ronald Reagan's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board from 1982 to 1984.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet, positioned nearby, received a distress call from the Liberty, and one carrier dispatched a squadron to search for the disabled ship. Before the ship was found, the fleet received orders from Washington ordering the planes back.

Adm. Moorer called on the Congress to "once and for all clear up the uncertainties, speculation and unanswered questions surrounding this tragedy, which is still thought by many to be a deliberate cover-up on the part of the government of Israel as well as the government of the United States."

Joseph Meadows, a signalman aboard the Liberty, said it was his job to ensure that proper flags were flying on the ship, and said an American flag was clearly visible while Israeli planes staged 13 reconnaissance flights over the ship during an eight hour period preceding the attack. His account contradicted the Israeli version, which maintained no flag was visible.

Meadows said the flag was downed during the initial wave of fighter-bomber assaults, but a larger flag was hoisted before Israeli torpedo boats joined the attack.

Liberty crewmember Rick Aimeetti said during a lull in the attack, an Israeli helicopter dropped a note onto the ship's deck with the message: "Were there any wounded?"

Israel submits 'Star Wars' research proposals to U.S.

TEL AVIV (R)— Israel has compiled hundreds of research and development proposals for consideration in the U.S. space-based Star Wars defence programme and has submitted some of them to Washington, an Israeli official has said.

The proposals are in the area of computers, laser and electronic warfare and secret communication systems, Benzion Naveh, chief of the Israeli Defence Ministry's research and development section told state radio.

Israel, one of 17 countries invited by Washington to take part in research for the controversial Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as Star Wars, has not yet formally agreed to participate.

But Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin have come out in fa-

our of Israeli participation.

Mr. Naveh said his office had been assigned to complete proposals from Israeli universities, the Defence Ministry and private companies interested in seeking American funding from SDI.

He said he had recently returned from Washington where he had discussed potential projects with the Americans.

"The moment we will have determined and defined the areas for cooperation, we will seek formal permission from the Israeli government," he added.

Some left-wing parliamentarians have opposed Israel's taking part in the programme, saying such a step would anger Moscow and jeopardise Soviet Jews in their efforts to emigrate.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mubarak appoints Lotfi to politburo

CAIRO (R)— President Hosni Mubarak appointed Prime Minister Ali Lotfi to the 13-member politburo of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP). Information Minister Sawaf Sharif announced, Mr. Lotfi, given the premiership last week in succession to Kamal Hassan Ali, had hitherto headed the NDP's economic committee. The new prime minister, a 49-year-old banker and economist, has said he plans to give the NDP a greater role in formulating government policies. He held his consultations on forming a government at the NDP's Cairo offices rather than cabinet headquarters.

Egyptian president meets U.S. Jews

CAIRO (R)— A delegation of 20 U.S. Jews had 75 minutes of talks on international issues Sunday with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, their leader said. Theodore Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress (AJC), told reporters: "We discussed every issue there is on the international agenda." AJC spokesman Israel Levine said in New York last week that the group was making the Mideast to hear about peace prospects in the region.

Ali leaves for medical treatment

CAIRO (AP)— Former Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali left Sunday for medical treatment in Switzerland after four days after his resignation from his cabinet post. Egypt's news agency reported. The Middle East News Agency (MENA) said the 63-year-old Ali was seen off at Cairo International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Al Ganzoury and other senior officials. MENA did not give Mr. Ali's destination in Switzerland nor disclose the nature of his treatment. Mr. Ali, a former army chief-of-staff, intelligence chief, defence and foreign minister, has suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for several years and has frequently gone abroad for treatment.

Cheysson in Jeddah for GCC talks

BAHRAIN (R)— European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson has arrived in Saudi Arabia for talks with officials of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on developing trade ties, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Sunday. Mr. Cheysson, the former French minister for external relations and now in charge of North-South talks and Mediterranean policy for the Community, arrived in the Red Sea port of Jeddah Saturday night.

Denktash ready for new Cyprus summit

NICOSIA (R)— Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said he was ready for a new summit meeting with Greek-Cypriot leader Spyros Kyprianou under preconditions to seek a solution to the Cyprus problem.

"If the way to discussions on Cyprus is to be opened, a summit meeting with Kyprianou is inevitable. We have no preconditions or principles to adhere to for a summit," he said at Ercan Airport in Turkish North Cyprus.

Mr. Denktash was leaving for Istanbul on his way to a New York meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar, who has revived efforts to end the partition of Cyprus by setting up a federal republic between the two communities.

Mr. Kyprianou, who is president of the internationally-recognised Republic of Cyprus, rejected a draft agreement at a meeting with Mr. Denktash in January but has accepted Mr. Perez Cuellar's revised proposal.

Mr. Denktash is due to meet Mr. Perez Cuellar on Thursday and Friday. He is expected to argue that the revised version makes changes to the detriment of the Turkish-Cypriot minority on the island. North Cyprus officials said.

These include a reduced area for the Turkish-Cypriot side in a federation and fewer guarantees within the federal machinery to protect its interests.

Mr. Denktash is due to have a working lunch with Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

639, 720, 1413 KHz

MAIN CHANNEL

15:00... Koran
17:30... Cartoons
18:30... Children's Programs
19:30... The Games of Nations
20:00... Program on First Aid
20:30... Program Review
21:00... News Programme
21:30... News in Arabic
22:00... Arabic Series
22:30... Tomorrow's Programs
23:00... Local Programs
23:30... Cinema 1985
24:00... News in English
24:30... Cinema '85 Contd.

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 d. Mediterranean
19:00... News in French
19:30... Magazine Sport
20:00... News in Arabic
20:30... Comedy: Who is the Boss
21:00... Documentary: Our Dear Sister
21:30... News in English
22:00... News in English
22:30... Widows

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

& party on 9560 KHz, SW

Tel: 77411-19

07:00... Light Music
07:30... News
08:00... News Summary
08:30... News Summary
09:00... News Summary
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 News

07:30 Empire of the Sun

08:00 News Summary

08:30 News Summary

09:00 News Summary

09:30 News Summary

10:00 News Summary

10:30 News Summary

11:00 News Summary

11:30 News Summary

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23:00 News Summary

23:30 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

FEATURE FILM

* "Breaking Away" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

* A video on communications at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

* A video on microcomputers (parts 1 & 2) at 6:30 p.m. at the British Centre.

VIDEOS

Royal Cultural Centre... tel. 6610267

American Centre... 644371

British Council... 6361478

French Cultural Centre... 6370099

Goethe Institute... 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre... 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre... 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre... 639777

Haya Arts Centre... 665195

Hussein Youth City... 6671816

Y.W.C.A... 641793

Y.W.M.C.A... 64251

Amman Municipal Library... 637111

University of Jordan Library... 843555

MUSEUMS

Patriarch Museum: Jewelry and costumes from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Tel: 811295.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Nammash, Jabal Luhaydah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):

FOR THE TRAVELLER

JUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

10:15... Agaba (RJ)

10:30... Abu Dhabi (RJ)

10:45... Cairo (RJ)

11:00... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)

11:15... Amman, Damascus (RJ)

11:30... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)

11:45... Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)

12:00... Cairo (RJ)

12:15... Kuwait (RJ)

12:30... Jeddah, Medina (RJ)

12:45... Cairo, Agaba (RJ)

13:00... New York, Vienna (RJ)

13:15... Kuwait (RJ)

13:30... Bucharest (RJ)

13:45... Bangkok (RJ)

14:00... Baghdad (RJ)

14:15... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)

14:30... Baghdad (RJ)

14:45... Frankfurt (RJ)



KING VISITS H.Q. — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday called at the Armed Forces Headquarters (H.Q.) in Amman and met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb. Present at the meeting were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Jasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, and senior military officers (Petra photo)

Citizens voice gratitude for King, government

IRBID (Petra) — Citizens of the northern districts around Irbid Governorate Sunday voiced their appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and the government for upgrading a number of their sub-districts to district level in a bid to raise the standard of social and public services provided to them.

Representatives from Jouna, Bani Kinana, Mazar and Kif-runeh districts called at the governor's house here to voice their appreciation and gratitude.

The cabinet Saturday decided to upgrade the status of several sub-districts around the country to districts and created two new governorates, those of Zarqa and Mafraq, and said in a statement that the move was in implementation of directives by His Majesty King Hussein passed on to the government on the eve of Eid Al Adha.

In a meeting with the district's representatives, Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin said that introducing such administrative measures is not an easy matter since it entails the creation of new departments and public institutions as well as expansion of staff in order to upgrade the level of services and form decentralised authorities to save local people the time and trouble in the course of formal procedures with government departments.

He described the new move as being wise since it opens wide the way for speeding up development projects in Badia and rural regions of Jordan.

In its statement Saturday, the cabinet said the move was designed to improve the quality of services to various public sectors in all regions.

Badran briefs Iraqi students on Yarmouk University

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of Iraqi students for the Baghdad University called at Yarmouk University Liaison Office Sunday and met with the university's president, Dr. Adnan Badran.

Dr. Badran briefed the students on the university's programmes and its services to the local communities in Jordan and the contribution that the university provides for national development plans.

Dr. Badran said that Yarmouk University seeks to strengthen its cooperation with all Arab universities.

The students' visits within the framework of an agreement for the exchange of visits by students from Jordan and Iraq.

Ministry to participate in two seminars on agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Agriculture is to take part in a meeting on programmes and working plans for research in dry regions by the International Centre for Agriculture Research. The meeting is scheduled to be held in the Syrian city of Aleppo on Sept. 23.

Expert sees agricultural potential in highland farming

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The amount of meat, cereals, vegetables and fruit produced by farmers in the Jordanian highlands could be greatly increased through the introduction of modern agro-technology and increasing farm sizes, a representative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Jordan, Mr. Furtick, told the Jordan Times.

Programmes carried out in the sixties and seventies illustrated the development potential of the highlands given the use of advanced technology on land areas farmed on a cooperative basis. Despite those encouraging results, priority in the allocation of funds for agriculture was at that time given to the Jordan Valley which was the most profitable area for development, Mr. Furtick said.

According to a USAID project paper, the Jordan Valley presently accounts for 35 per cent of the total agricultural output produced on about 26,000 hectares of land while the highlands contribute 65 per cent produced on about 225,000 hectares. This amount could be raised to a total of 342,000 hectares of available cultivable land in the highlands. Their agricultural potential lies in the basically fertile soils, annual rainfall between 200 and 600 mm and a relatively long growing season, so that multiple cropping and diversified farming operations are possible.

The government's Highland Development Programme has been designed to increase the agricultural production of the highlands and so to improve Jordan's food security, maximise the use of available agricultural land and to increase farmer income. It is a joint Jordanian — United States programme, the contribution of the U.S. to the estimated total project cost of \$62.3 million will be \$27.5 million. An agreement between Jordan and the United States

to this effect has recently been signed.

Presently, there are several programmes and projects focusing on the development of the highland area, including Australian, German and U.S. projects and programmes of international development organisations in cooperation with the Jordanian government, universities and research institutions, all of which are to be concentrated under a common directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Agro-technology

The main component of the Highland Development Programme will be the applied research in agro-technology appropriate to conditions in the highlands, according to the project agreement between Jordan and the U.S. Improved technology is currently available for cereals, pulses and some forages, so the first set of production campaigns will be directed towards these crops. Organised on-farm demonstration programmes will be a major means to encourage farmers to adopt new crop and livestock technology. This will involve active farmer participation with public and private extension officers.

A main characteristic of the highland farms is the fragmentation of land and relatively small farm size. The average farm is less than 8 hectares which is sub-optimal considering the extensive cultivation methods presently used.

As Mr. Furtick explained, in order to create better farm sizes, incentives for the aggregation of land in the form of guaranteed reasonable rents will be given. They will be based on average yields reached by traditional farming methods. There is also a certain amount of abandoned land which will be included into the land aggregation scheme.

The project will provide work and training opportunities for

graduates from Jordanian colleges and universities. It is hoped that the project will raise a "new generation" of farmers, a very important task considering the present average age of farmers in the highlands is above 60 years. There will also be the possibility for in-service training for young interested people without farming backgrounds and previous training, Mr. Furtick added.



Building stone-wall terraces in the upland areas are encouraged by the Ministry of Agriculture/World

Food Programme development scheme for small farmers to prevent erosion (J.T. file photo).

to women. They do not operate machines or plough, but they do constitute an important source of labour. In the absence of male family members, who are working elsewhere, women may be the only ones available to make decisions about agricultural activities. The paper concludes that "not only do women participate in agricultural production, they also have a say in family decisions about agriculture and agricultural investment."

Women and agriculture

Women form an important target group for the project, given their active role in agricultural production, says the project paper. Women are involved in a multitude of agricultural tasks, from planting to the processing of products, and weaving wool as well as herding livestock. Yard agriculture almost exclusively falls

cerning small animals, vegetable gardens and rearing of products.

Mr. Furtick expressed hope that this might be an opportunity for some of the 40 per cent women graduates from the University of Jordan, who often come from farm families, to become motivated for this kind of task.

A national centre for agricultural research and technology transfer will be established and be located in the Baka'a Valley. The centre will have the overall responsibility of identifying and testing high potential technologies for the highlands. The actual extension of those technologies to farmers will be implemented through a network of Regional Agriculture Service Centres. First project activities are scheduled to start later this year.

Hassan opens first nuclear seminar, calls for coordination among experts

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday emphasised the need for laying the foundation of a national scientific base in which universities and research centres can assume a major role towards realising scientific progress in Jordan.

Addressing the first seminar on nuclear accelerators and their practical applications in various scientific fields, held at the University of Jordan, Prince Hassan said achieving advances in sciences can only be accomplished through interaction and coordination among different Jordanian research centres and universities as such joint efforts provide the convenient climate for progress in this field.

Coordination among Jordanian centres and institutions on the one hand and foreign institutes on the other is essential because such cooperation opens the door for us to benefit from the developed nations' expertise, Prince Hassan said.

He urged heads of scientific institutions in Jordan to lay the ground for such coordination and encourage and expand scientific research.

Addressing the session later was the University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali who stressed the need for creating a reasonable equilibrium between the theoretical and practical research.

He said that the University of Jordan aims at raising the standard of research in all specialisations.

In harmony with this policy, the university has created the nuclear accelerator unit at the Physics Department with help and support from the West German government, and the accelerator has been ready for use since last year, Dr. Majali pointed out.

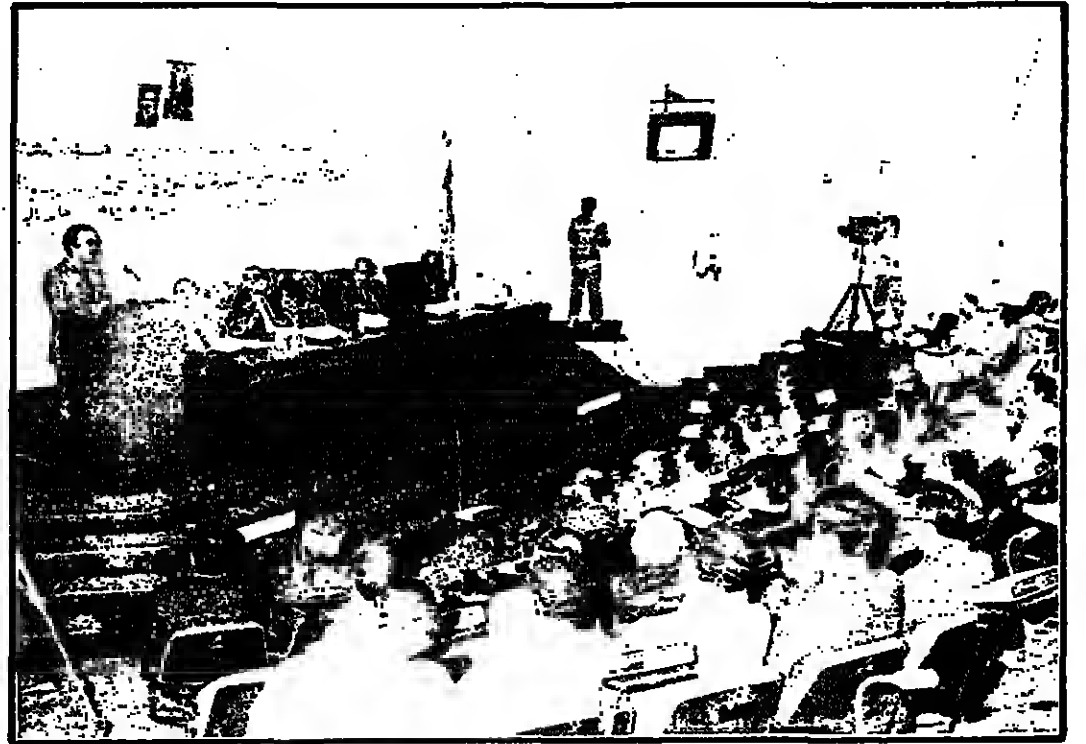
He said that professors and specialists involved in research projects from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University have been conducting work on a number of experiments in physics, and they plan to carry out other joint research projects.

Moreover, researchers are maintaining contact with the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company and the Arab Potash Company to help both companies improve the level and quality of production, Dr. Majali said.

In his address Dr. Majali reviewed programmes for training and education as well as current efforts for launching more research programmes.

This first seminar on nuclear accelerators is also designed to launch cooperation between Jordanian specialists and their colleagues in the Arab World, Dr. Majali added.

Addressing the session afterwards was Dr. Riad Al Bitar.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday opens the first conference in Jordan on nuclear accelerators (Petra photo)

chairman of Physics Department at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Bitar said that the subjects to be discussed at the week-long seminar are all related to physics in nature and that the organisational committee has invited seven scientists to deliver lectures on 13 subjects related to physics. Seven research projects will be

presented by Jordanian specialists and four by researchers from other Arab countries, Dr. Bitar said.

He noted that delegates from 37 universities and scientific institutes in Arab and foreign countries are taking part in the seminar in addition to representatives from regional and Arab organisations concerned with pro-

moting physics and its applications.

The opening session was attended by Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Al Khatib, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, Royal Scientific Society President Fakhraddin Al Daghestani and other prominent officials.

Crown Prince attends Petra School of Physics' session on laser beams

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan attended Sunday's session of the Petra School of Physics (PSP) now being held at Yarmouk University's Liaison Office.

The participants discussed laser beams and their employment in communications, medicine, agriculture and other fields, according to Dr. Humam Ghaseeb, a member of the PSP's constituent committee.

He said that Jordan has been conducting tests on the use of laser beams and their widespread applications for several years and that the PSP is determined to carry on with this useful work as part of its scientific research programmes in Jordan, especially in the field of physics.

PSP opened its third seminar here last Sunday and during the nine-day sessions, participants

from the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, France and Sweden gave lectures on various themes.

According to Dr. Ghaseeb the seminar represents one of PSP's scientific activity which is being held biannually in Jordan and is aimed at boosting scientific research in science in general and physics in particular.

Also attending Sunday's session with Prince Hassan were Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Al Khatib, Ministry of Industry and Trade under secretary Ibrahim Badran, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, Royal Scientific Society President Fakhraddin Daghestani, and a number of specialists from the private and public sectors.

The final session is expected to be held on Monday.

Government school heads hold general meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A general meeting for men and women principals of government's primary and secondary school which was held in Jabal Amman Sunday reviewed subjects which will be discussed by a national conference on primary education later this year.

Attending the meeting was Mr. Farouk Badran, director of Education at the Ministry of Education who urged teachers to undertake the formation of school

councils that to help run schools in a democratic manner and in harmony with the ministry's legislations and regulations.

At the meeting, subjects related to school examinations and programmes were discussed.

The meeting was held on the eve of the start of the new 1985-86 scholastic year which begins on Monday Sept. 9 when nearly one million students of all levels will attend school classes.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of INDUMONT INDUSTRIE MONTAGE GMBH - Jordan Branch (foreign shareholding co.) as at March 31st, 1985, and the related Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the registers and vouchers of the company, and to the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement present fairly the financial position of INDUMONT INDUSTRIE MONTAGE GMBH - Jordan Branch as at March 31st, 1985, and the result of its operations for the year then ended.

BAWAB & CO.
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS
Amman
Amman, 30th July, 1985.

INDUMONT INDUSTRIE MONTAGE GMBH - JORDAN BRANCH

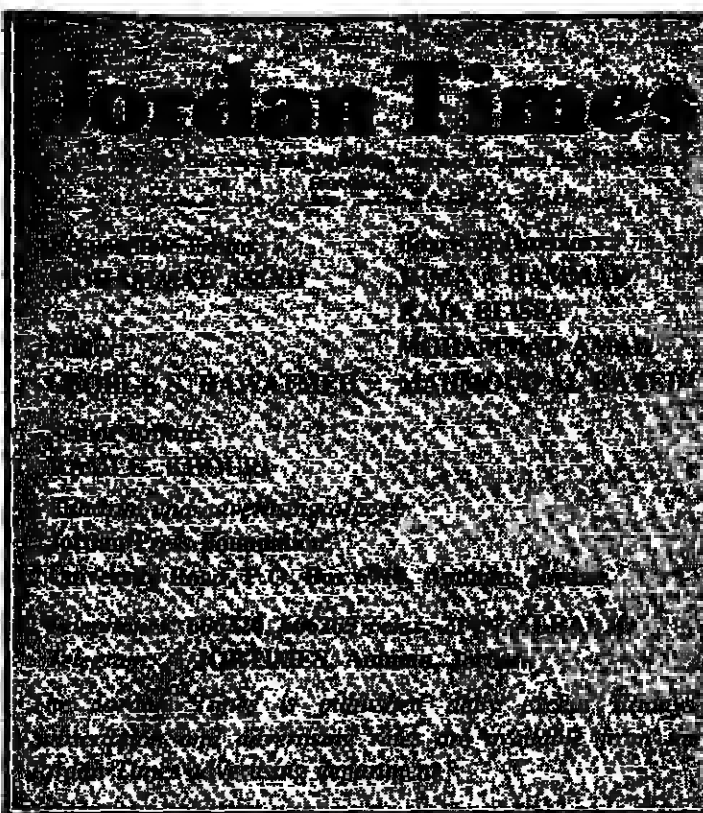
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1985

	JD	Fils	JD	Fils
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Swiss Aluminium Ltd.	122957	790		
Accounts receivable	100	000		
Cash at Grindlays Bank-Aqaba	4128	960		
			127186	750
LIABILITIES				
HEAD OFFICE FUND				
Registered capital in Jordan	10000	000		
Head office current account	101565	280		
Reserves and provisions	10100	000		
	121665	280		
Add: Project net income (Note 4)	5521	470		
			127186	750

The attached notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these statements.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

Amman, July 30, 1985



Another step forward

IN IMPLEMENTATION of His Majesty King Hussein's directives, the government has created two new governorates in Jordan, those of Zarqa and Mafrq, upgrading them from districts and also passed instructions for raising the status of several other sub-districts to districts.

This measure has been enthusiastically welcomed by the public, especially the residents of Mafrq and Zarqa which can now look forward to better public services and its people can expect easier procedures in government departments.

It is true that the new move will make it necessary for the government to create new departments in the provinces and take other action to make things fit in with the new arrangements. But, the local population will gain in the end, because such departments mean more power for the provincial governor and more authority for provincial departments to handle matters that otherwise would have involved the central government in Amman, entailing a waste of time and effort for the citizens. Also, decentralisation means involving the local governorates and new districts in meaningful participation in implementing national development plans, because improvements in public service, roads and communications mean more production and better facilities and easy transportation and marketing of crops and other products which means more revenues.

The same thing applies to the badia regions around Mafrq which will witness a real upgrading of services. And, as Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed said in a television interview on Sunday, the new measure will involve wide-scale increases in health, educational, postal and other basic services and expansion and improvement in water and electricity supplies.

Introducing better services to rural and badia regions will no doubt enhance public confidence and people's sense of national belonging. And when the expected improvements are introduced and development projects implemented an increasing number of people will think twice before contemplating moving to Amman from their rural or badia areas.

We can only hail the government's decision as another step towards making our development process meet with success.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: New governorates hailed

THE CREATION of two new governorates, Mafrq and Zarqa, is bound to help the government and the provincial authorities to provide better services and will certainly satisfy the local population. Upgrading two districts to governorates means giving them a higher administrative status, entitling them to independent development procedures and better benefits in the long run.

Zarqa, a sprawling city with massive population and its surrounding regions will be developed separately from the capital which has been congested with its population, exerting too much pressure on public services.

Being independent governorates both Zarqa and Mafrq will no doubt provide better public services to their citizens.

As the government announced the new measure, the prime minister emphasised to representatives of the chambers of commerce in the country his determination to allow the private sector greater role in reviving the national economy.

Mr. Rifai said at a meeting Saturday that the government will not rival the private sector in business and trade, but will rather adhere to its role as guarantor of basic commodities for the people.

This statement reflects the government's clear intention for implementing its programme announced upon its inception, and its drive to involve the private sector in all matters concerning public interest.

Al Dustour: Killing of the Palestinians condemned

WE WONDER if it is a mere coincidence to see the Amal militia in Beirut escalating their attacks on Palestinians in the refugee camps, as the Israelis intensify their barbaric campaigns against Palestinians in their homeland.

The rulers of Damascus who control and guide these brutal assaults on the camps in Beirut should realise that their actions tend to give cover to Israel's crimes against the innocent population of the West Bank and Gaza. The Arab masses are really dismayed and frustrated as they see Arabs and Israelis both launching massacres against the Palestinians, and committing all forms of repression against the refugees and the displaced people of Palestine.

The Syrians who have supplied the Shi'ites with tanks and military equipment are now looking on as their conspiracy is being carried out in Beirut, and follow up with deep satisfaction reports of the killing of children and women and old people in cold blood.

We cannot find proper words to describe the despicable crimes and the ugly face of the Shi'ites and their allies in Damascus.

But no doubt, the Arab masses have by now realised the real enemy of the Palestinian people, and the empty slogans of certain Arab rulers who will be condemned for ever.

Sawt Al Shaab: Autonomous regions is a good thing

THE BASIC changes in administrative divisions introduced by the cabinet Saturday was a complementary step to the government's plans aimed at involving the provinces in the overall developmental effort. The move is designed to grant each of the badia and the rural and urban sectors of Jordan their share of the burden of developing the country and building up its economic and social structure.

Administrative adjustments are deemed necessary to go hand in hand with social and economic progress as the government pursues endeavours to distribute services and social benefits to all regions of Jordan.

Shifting some of the powers of the central government to the provinces means seriously involving these regions in the national endeavour for construction and development on a large scale.

The creation of two new governorates in Zarqa and Mafrq will no doubt help offer better services to the local population who will also be required exert more efforts towards achieving further progress in their country.

GUEST COLUMN

It is high time for a national population policy

By Mohammad Saleh Jaber

JORDAN'S POPULATION policy has not been given due attention by our planners and economists. When the process of social and economic planning started in 1973, a national population policy was pushed towards the end of the list of priorities, giving way first to economic objectives. Attention was focused on increasing the rate of growth in overall local production and expanding the base of those sectors that produce consumer goods.

But, a general policy, or a plan, that would have taken

into account the rate of population growth, ways of dealing with domestic migrations and emigration, and other relevant affairs, has obviously never been conceived.

One reason behind this failure could have been the conviction that drawing up a population policy in a country like Jordan, that has been exposed to different forms of migrations, could be very difficult and even impossible. It should be admitted that the forced displacement of Palestinians following Israel's 1948 and 1967 aggressions, and also the

exodus of many Jordanian workers seeking better prospects in the Arab Gulf states during the economic boom in the late 1960s and the 1970s, in addition to the employment of foreign labourers in Jordan, have all contributed towards strengthening that conviction.

But this confused situation in population-related affairs in Jordan over the past decade brought about one of the highest population growth rates in the world. Statistics reveal that this rate was between 3.3 and 4.9 per cent annually.

It should be pointed out, however, that this growth has had no meaningful influence on the economy and the rate of production, and so far there exists no stable formula which could serve as clear criteria showing whether this growth had had any beneficial or adverse effects on economic development.

But indeed, one indisputable fact remains standing out clear: The economic growth in Jordan realised in the 1970s, which exceeded the 10 per cent mark, had not been fully reflected in improving the average person's income or raising his living standards in general.

For, in arriving at this realistic result, one should deduct the annual population growth rate from the rate of economic growth.

In other words, Jordan's economy should realise a real four per cent growth rate if the present living standards are to be maintained in the country. Undoubtedly, this is one of the major challenges that confront Jordanian economic planners, for the simple reason that to

arrive at this high rate of real growth, the country requires huge funds and investments, coupled with a high-level efficient planning and excellent handling of financial resources, specially as Jordan now lacks many of the elements that helped it in the past to attain this high-level progress. In view of this situation, we believe that it is high time for us to draw up a clear population policy that suits the present economic situation. We hope the new five-year development plan, now in the making, will achieve that goal.

Amal wages miniwars against friends and foes

By Ed Blanche
Associated Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon — The Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, one of the strongest forces in Lebanon, is taking on all comers these days, friends and foes alike, in a string of miniwars within a war.

Amal has launched new battles against Palestinian guerrillas and Druse warriors, both allies of Amal in the 10-year-old civil war.

Amal irregulars are battling the Falangists and waging a guerrilla war against the Israelis and their allies occupying a belt of South Lebanon.

At the same time, Amal, led by Justice Minister Nabih Berri, is scrapping with the radical Hezbollah, or Party of God, for leadership of Lebanon's million-strong Shi'ites, the biggest single sect in the country.

Amal's rising power, and its unchecked involvement in battles from Beirut to southern Lebanon, have brought into sharp focus the impotence of the army and of Christian President Amin Gemayel's government to stop the bloodshed.

In the last few days, at least 48 people have been killed and more than 200 wounded in Amal's two-front war against the Palestinians and the Druse in western and southern Beirut.

Since Tuesday the Shi'ites have fought the Palestinians, who are mostly Sunni Muslims, in close-quarter combat in Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp.

The Palestinians were once the Shi'ites' allies. Ironically it was the Palestinians, veterans of years of fighting the Israelis, who trained the Shi'ites and armed them years ago.

Nnw, in the constantly shifting

allegiances of Lebanon's warlords, the Palestinians are the enemy.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was once backed by Syria, Israel's archfoe in the Arab world. But since he joined Jordan in a drive to gain a Palestinian homeland and some form of co-existence with Israel, President Hafez Assad of Syria has turned against him with a vengeance.

With Assad's blessing, the Shi'ites attacked Bourj Al Barajneh, and Beirut's other Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila, in May. The plan was to crush Arafat's efforts to rebuild the power base he lost in 1982, when Israel invaded to root out Palestinian guerrillas.

Amal hammered the camps for five weeks in the spring. Militiamen overran Sabra and part of Chatila, but were repulsed in Bourj Al Barajneh.

The fighting ended on June 18 with a Syrian-sponsored ceasefire after 600 people had been killed and 2,500 wounded. But it was clear it was just a matter of time before Amal would try again.

Amal, which emerged as a major force by fighting the Israeli invaders, now appears to be Syria's main proxy in Lebanon. Assad last month handed over 50 T-54 battle tanks to Amal, transforming it into a powerful military machine.

Security sources, speaking on condition they not be identified, report that the Syrians also have given Amal 130mm artillery. This firepower puts the Shi'ites on an equal footing with the Druse, an Islamic sect.

Amal's fight with the Druse is rooted in a struggle for control of west Beirut.

Last April, Amal attacked the Sunni Mourabitoun militia in Beirut and got a bloody nose. It wasn't until the Druse headed calls for help from Berri that the Mourabitoun were crushed in three days of street fighting.

Now, five months later, the Shi'ites and the Druse are shooting each other.

Part of the growing distrust between the former allies stems from the camps war of May and June. The Druse Progressive Socialist Party, sympathetic to the Palestinians, kept on the sidelines instead of backing the Shi'ites.

Amal bitterness deepened when the Druse provided artillery cover and allowed Palestinian factions to use positions in the Druse-controlled hills east of Beirut to bombard Shi'ite areas and distract attention from the Palestinian camps.

In the months since, Amal and Druse militias have repeatedly clashed despite a Syrian-enforced "security plan" that was meant to take all gunmen off the streets and end widespread lawlessness.

Amal also has had minor run-ins with the Hezbollah.

Four Hezbollah members were killed by Amal gunmen in south Lebanon in late August when the groups held rival rallies to commemorate a Shi'ite spiritual leader.

Friction increased recently as fighters of Hezbollah, which seeks an Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon, allied themselves with the Palestinians against Amal, which favors a secular state.

Berri, 43, has made little secret that he has an eye on the presidency, traditionally held by Christians. After the Mourabitoun were defeated, he boasted that Beirut was "my town, my crown."

Pol Pot: The man who turned Kampuchea into killing fields

BANGKOK (R) — Pol Pot, replaced last Monday as commander of the Communist Khmer Rouge Army, ruled Kampuchea for nearly four years of revolution that turned the fertile land into a killing field.

A secretive and enigmatic leader, Pol Pot was ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops in January 1979. He fled to the jungles near the border with Thailand to lead his Peaking-backed army in a guerrilla campaign.

Little has been heard of him, especially since his removal from the Khmer Rouge political hierarchy, but as commander-in-chief of the dominant partner in an anti-Vietnamese coalition he remained the power behind the throne.

Pol Pot's removal, announced by Khmer Rouge radio last Monday as a "retirement," had been demanded by Vietnam as a condition for a settlement to the six-year Kampuchean war.

The Paris-educated revolutionary is widely blamed by parties as opposed as Vietnam and coalition president Prince Norodom Sihanouk for atrocities under his regime.

The Khmer Rouge revolution, involving mass deportations from towns, forced labour and executions of intellectuals, killed hundreds of thousands, according to conservative estimates.

When Pol Pot took over as prime minister of Kampuchea in April 1975, just before the end of the Indochina war, few knew anything about him although he had apparently masterminded the defeat of the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime in the five-year civil war.

Only some time after the victorious Khmer Rouge troops marched into Phnom Penh did it emerge that his original name was Saloth Sar.

He shrouded himself in secrecy, arguing that in a classless society leaders need not be in the public spotlight.

In his haste to turn Kampuchea

into a pure Marxist-Leninist state he evacuated the cities, abolished currency and burned books, records and other documents.

He wanted to start from scratch but bludgeoned Kampuchea back into the dark ages, disposing of opponents, those alleged to be tainted by contacts with the West and the intelligentsia.

"It is the worker and peasant who have endured the heaviest burden in the revolution. It is then this same worker and peasant who must enjoy the most gains of the revolution, at present and in the future," Pol Pot said.

The veil of secrecy was partially lifted when he spoke to a group of Yugoslav journalists in Phnom Penh in 1978.

Born in 1925 into a peasant family in Kompong Thom province, he said he spent his childhood with his parents then lived in a pagoda for six years where he learned to read and write.

He was a Buddhist monk for two years then after passing his secondary examination he received a scholarship to study in France, he said.

He became so involved in a progressive student movement that he found little time to study, he said. After two years his scholarship was cut off and he had to return home.

He then joined an underground movement in Phnom Penh and helped in the fight against French colonialists.

He left the capital in 1963 because of police suspicion against him. "I was not very well-known to the public. But (the) police followed my activities. They knew me but they did not know exactly who I was," he said.

Pol Pot spent the next 12 years in the countryside building up the infrastructure of the Communist Party which he helped found. It was not until April 1975, at the head of his conquering troops, that he returned to Phnom Penh.

The Communists had launched their armed struggle in 1968 with a series of attacks against army

and police posts.

By March 1970, when Sihanouk was ousted by Lon Nol there were some 700,000 people under Communist control, about one-tenth of the total population, though the Khmer Rouge army numbered only 4,000.

In 1973, the Khmer Rouge formed "people's communes" in secure areas. Later, cooperatives were established throughout the country, each one "a small collective society, which is a brand new community where all kinds of depraved cultures and social blemishes have been wiped out," Pol Pot said.

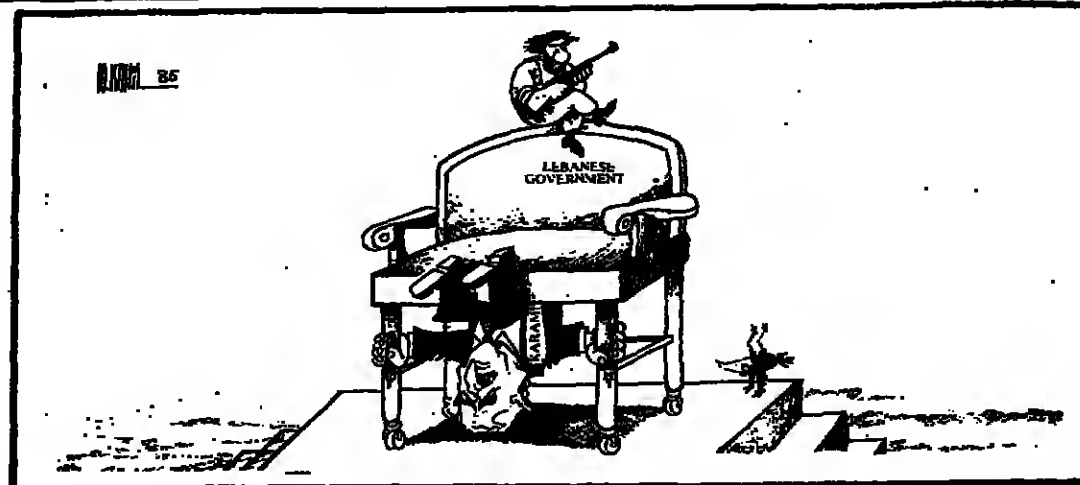
During the Indochina war, the Khmer Rouge were allies of the north Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam. A common enemy — "American imperialism and its puppets" — served to cement their uneasy alliance.

But less than three years after the Communist victories in 1975, historical and cultural divisions surfaced. The conflict came to a head in late 1978 when Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea and the Khmer Rouge government was soon overthrown.

Pol Pot abandoned Phnom Penh to fight from the countryside, saying: "We are prepared to fight a protracted war." The Vietnamese installed a government headed by former Khmer Rouge commissar Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh.

Pol Pot was removed as the ousted government's premier, apparently to help improve its image. He held no office in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, an uneasy alliance set up in 1982 between the Khmer Rouge and two non-Communist guerrilla groups and which the U.N. recognises as Kampuchea's legal government.

Sihanouk — several of whose children were executed by the Khmer Rouge — described him as "a killer."



Economic woes to get priority treatment in Egypt

By John Rogers
Reader

CAIRO — By naming a banker-economist to head the government, President Hosni Mubarak has served notice that Egypt's economic problems will get top priority.

But last Wednesday's surprise change of prime minister appears not to herald radical shifts in the cautious approach to economic reform adopted by successive cabinets.

"Same government, a few new faces, a different slant," was how one western diplomat summed up the appointment as prime minister of Ali Lotfi, a professor, government advisor and bank director who was finance minister in the 1970s.

Lotfi, 49, appears a typical technocrat, unlike the soldier-politician he replaced, Kamal Hassan Ali, 63, served as an army general, defence minister and foreign minister before becoming premier last year.

The change, only 14 months after Ali took office, indicated there would be more emphasis on tight economic management, diplomats said.

This view was reinforced when Lotfi named his cabinet. In a reshuffle of the old team by a new boss, Lotfi retained most ministers and appointed only eight new men.

Like Lotfi, the new ministers are professionals with backroom government experience rather

than political heavyweights. Four ranking ministers in the old government — those of defence, planning, foreign affairs and agriculture — were made deputy prime ministers.

What triggered the cabinet change is unclear. Speculation centred on Ali's health — he has been treated abroad for what Egyptian newspapers say is rheumatism — coupled with Mubarak's dissatisfaction with some ministers. Ali himself said he felt it was time to hand over to a younger generation.

Diplomats here feel Mubarak wanted to show Egypt's Western friends — led by the United States, which provides more than two billion dollars in economic and military aid a year — that he was serious about trying to set the economy straight.

Western governments and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are increasingly worried about Egypt's economic health, foreign economists say.

The foreign exchange outlook is bleak because of stagnant or falling oil earnings, remittances from Egyptians working abroad and Suez Canal revenues.

At the same time, Egypt needs to pay for more imports to fuel industry and construction and feed a growing population. The trade deficit is rising and the prospects are for growing foreign debt, already estimated at around \$30 billion.

Lotfi has not indicated what new policies he may introduce. Some Egyptians, recalling an abo-

rive attempt he made as finance minister in 1978-80 to introduce a scheme to end tax evasion, forecast draconian taxation reforms. There is speculation that austerity will be his watchword.

Lotfi is widely expected to continue trying to make Egyptians pay more for staple goods and to drop exchequer-draining subsidies inherited from the 1950s socialist era of President Nasser. Prices of electricity, petrol, fuel oil and other essentials have been raised in recent weeks.

The price of heavily-subsidised bread is slowly being doubled as a two-piastre (two U.S. cent) loaf introduced last year replaces the old one-piastre variety.

This is the sort of economic medicine that foreign economists have long prescribed for Egypt.

One diplomat described progress under Ali as "enormous in relation to the total inertia of the past, but insignificant in relation to what Egypt has to do."

If Lotfi does continue cautious cuts in public money spent on subsidies, the chances are he will make the better-off pay.

For swift surgery would carry the risk of unrest. Riots flared in 1977 when the government tried to raise food prices. Three people were killed a year ago during riots in a Nile delta town over rising bread and flour prices.

Appointing Lotfi, Mubarak called for "a wise policy to control the prices of basic commodities and public services" and he stressed that the burden on the poor should not be increased.

Gorbachev's public relations drive throws Reagan off-stride

By Rodney Pinder
Reader

WASHINGTON — American-style public relations techniques newly adopted by the Kremlin have made a big hit with Americans and appear to have unnerved the Reagan White House, home of the West's "great communicator".

U.S. officials and analysts have expressed dismay and surprise at the success of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in projecting a fresh image of youth, reason and moderation since he took the helm in Moscow six months ago.

An eight-page interview with Time magazine and a friendly meeting with U.S. senators last week were Gorbachev's latest successes in applying personality projection methods more familiar to watchers of the White House than of the Kremlin.

The winning ways of Gorbachev, at 54 the first of a new generation of Soviet leaders, appear to have caught 74-year-old President Reagan off-stride despite formidable public relations skills of his own that earned him the "great communicator" tag.

"There is a new Soviet leader with... abundant public relations skills. Washington seems baffled as to how to handle him," wrote Washington Post columnist Joseph Kraft.

The newspaper USA Today carried a cartoon depicting a sick Gorbachev grinning as he rides a sparkling television camera towards his November summit with Reagan. The president is shown stuck on an old horse and gasping:

"Uh-ohhh..."

The irony is that Gorbachev is acting in public like a classic U.S. president in the run-up to the first U.S.-Soviet summit in six years, media and political analysts say.

He has fired off quick initiatives on arms control, forcing the Reagan administration onto the defensive, and has used the open U.S. media with consummate skill.

He seized headlines last month with a moratorium on nuclear testing on the 40th anniversary of the day the Americans dropped the A-bomb on Japan.

When 13-year-old American Samantha Smith — who visited Soviet President Yuri Andropov with a peace message two years ago — died in plane crash, Gorbachev beat Reagan into print with his message of condolences to her grieving mother.

Gorbachev scored high points for charm with Time magazine.

It described him in terms usually reserved for a new star in the U.S. political firmament: "Well tanned... naturally controlled energy... laughs easily... voice extraordinary... resplendent in a well-tailored blue pinstripe suit."

The Soviet Union began making use of the U.S. media in earnest under former leader Yuri Andropov, when spokesmen cultivated an American look and presented a reasonable defence of Kremlin policies on live television.

But since Gorbachev took over, the media offensive has intensified to unprecedented levels.

White House spokesman Larry



Gorbachev

every time he turns on.

He recalls that when Reagan made his second inaugural address last January "we walked into a room and there, live on U.S. television with the Kremlin in the background, was a Soviet commentator doing an instant replay. 'We don't enjoy these kind of privileges in the Soviet Union,' he sniped.

Speakes complains that the Moscow "propaganda" onslaught is making life more complicated for the United States.

Many commentators have detected distinct signs of nervousness among White House officials as they struggle to cope with the new American-style Soviet phenomenon.

"What is unexpected — and disturbing — is the note of plainiveness and defensiveness verging on a lack of self-confidence," said the Washington Post's Stephen Rosenfeld.

Joseph Kraft

Ancient Syrian cultures dazzle Americans

By Jacquelyn S. Porth

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Culture lovers, city community leaders, historians, academics, diplomats, arts administrators, architects and graphic designers — over 1,600 strong — crunched into the premiere American opening of an ancient Syrian art exhibition at the Walters Art Gallery on September 5.

Syrian Ambassador Rafiq Jouejati opened "From Ebla to Damascus: Art and Archaeology of Ancient Syria," which will tour six American cities. He noted the "keen interest" in the exhibit shown by so many Americans in a crowd which included U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard W. Murphy, Dr. Jouejati said the American welcome was "very gratifying."

There are "common denominators in our understanding of the achievements of civilization, both ancient and modern," and this is the message of the exhibit, according to the ambassador.

The exhibit was resplendent with nearly 300 objects ranging from every day items to furnishings from ancient palaces and temples. Some of the beautifully illuminated objects from ancient Syria's cradle of civilization included jewelry of gold and lapis lazuli, ivories, cuneiform tablets, statues of alabaster, golden and bronze figurines, plaster wall paintings and the world's oldest known bilingual "dictionary" containing words in Samaritan and Eblaite. The artifacts were drawn from the ancient cities of Ebla, Mari and Ugarit.

The exhibit has been described as one of the most important of recent years, in part because of the antiquity of many of the objects, but also because many of the pieces were recently discovered from the many archaeological excavations currently underway in the country.

"Ebla to Damascus" illustrated

the development of writing, religion, trade, crafts and urban life from the dawn of civilization to the Middle Ages. Museum literature describes it as exploring "the history of Syria and of civilization over 100 centuries, presenting the unique contributions of one of the most culturally and economically advanced people of the ancient world."

Robert Bergman, director of the Walters Gallery, said "this exhibition in a lot of ways could almost be called a textbook exhibition, in that, it has a number of the primary objects of its culture."

"The Syrians have not just chosen some representative objects of their culture, they have chosen among the best of the ancient materials, that remain in Syrian culture, and they sing, it is very conspicuous that they sing when you walk through the exhibition. It is a very moving and powerful exhibition."

Bergman said of the exhibit, "we have some of the icons of the ancient (Syrian) culture ... and that is a rare privilege and that is why it is so powerful, because it is the best."

Many patrons of the arts who attended the opening expressed surprise that the Syrians allowed so many precious artifacts to be taken outside of the country.

Retired U.S. foreign service officer Richard Arndt described the exhibit as "stunning" and said it is evidence that "Syria lives." He said he thought that the Syrians allowed the objects to travel to the U.S. "to dazzle the Americans and to put Syria on the map of the American mind."

Arndt, who was posted to both Lebanon and Iran during his career, said the exhibit was "a political statement about what a great country Syria is." He added, "At a time which is not a high point of the political relationship between Syria and the United States ... it is inspiring to see such an act of faith as this show represents."

He said the "stars of the show"

were the Ebla clay tablets which record diplomatic correspondence, business transactions and daily activities of third millennium Syria. He said, "not only are they a priceless treasure trove of information about their (Syrian) society, which we have just begun to decipher, but they are beautiful objects in themselves, just like little pieces of sculpture."

Arndt said the extraordinary fine writing of the tablets made him want "to reach out and touch it."

Delbert Hillers, a professor of Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, attended the opening for a brief tour, but said he would be back to see it again. He has a professional interest in the many objects because he teaches Ugaritic, Aramaic, Hebrew and Biblical Studies. Professor Hillers, who was last in Syria in 1975, called the exhibit "very, very impressive."

He said the discoveries at Ebla, in northwestern Syria, are important because no one expected to find "such a flourishing, literate complicated society at that period of time." The cultural significance of the Ebla discoveries is "overwhelming," according to Hillers who holds the W.W. Spence chair at Johns Hopkins. He said everything is here "if you are interested in ancient writing, literature, ancient art. These are, to my mind, some of the best things that they could send."

"These are not just old museum pieces that have been around forever, but a lot of this is from very recent 20th century (archaeological) work in Mari, Ras-hana and Ebla. All of these sites are within my life time. It's very fresh."

Harvey Singh Palta, a member

of the Nations Group in Lebanon, said he found all of the objects very intriguing, but singled out the floor mosaic from a church in Halawa on the left bank of the Euphrates River dating from A.D. 471 as being one of his favorites. He also said the jewelry was "so beautiful and excited curiosity."

Given the choice between viewing the exhibit and sampling Middle Eastern food at the reception, most of the attendees pressed into the exhibit area. A long line extended from the exhibit hall, but this did not deter anyone from obtaining their dose of ancient Syrian culture.

Within the confines of the exhibit people were four and five persons deep trying to manoeuvre closer to the statuary, inscriptions

and other artifacts dating back to 8000 B.C. Throughout the exhibit's winding pathway people could be heard describing the art work as "remarkable" or noting that the objects were in a state of "amazing preservation."

Many attendees also remarked how clear and useful the wall texts were for both experts and the uninitiated in describing each historical period from which the artifacts came.

The only criticism voiced at the exhibit dealt with the overly lengthy time period covered by the various objects. Some people felt its efforts to cover 10,000 years was "too much". Some felt the exhibit should have ended before the Roman period.

German scholars and the Nat-

ional Museums of Syria collaborated to produce the exhibit, which recently toured several European capitals. The Smithsonian Institution Travelling Exhibition Service (SITES) organized the American tour which will bring the exhibit to Denver, Colorado; Cincinnati, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Richmond, Virginia; Detroit, Michigan; and Washington, D.C. over a two year period.

If the Baltimore opening is an indication of the response "Ebla" will receive elsewhere in the United States, the people will be flocking to examine some of "man's earliest and most profound and far-reaching accomplishments" in one — or maybe more — museum visit — U.S. Information Agency.

Washington hosts Arab artists

By William Awad

WASHINGTON — "Alif" art gallery here opened its 1985-86 season with a show of more than 30 art works by Arab and Arab-American artists. Most of these artists began their art education in the Arab region and completed it in U.S.

A large number of art lovers, American and Arab-American, diplomats, and representatives of Arab organizations and communities braved an unusual heat wave to attend the opening on September 5.

Most of the works indicate that the Arab environment is still vivid in the artists' memories. A sculpture called "Sabra and Shadia," for instance, represents a human womb pelted with metal objects while the fetus is still alive. Made of walnut wood, the 25-cm sculpture is created by Mutaz Al Dajani who takes his inspiration from current events as well as legends.

Dana Hammoud show pastel works close to oriental carpet designs. Kamal Boullata uses the silk screen to produce creative, bright designs of the Arabic script.

Syrian artist Hadi Toron uses modern abstract/expressionist style with a dominant colour in each work to tackle Arab issues and hopes. A graduate of the Syrian University in Damascus, Toron studies law and political science in New York. He is now an information official with the U.N.

In simple colour lines, Raghdia Ghandour pictures Arab women sitting on the floor and reflects their relaxed mood without even highlighting facial details. Jordanian-born Suha Noursi moves the viewer to the countryside with paintings of plants and animals. Ghane Bache reflects pain in still human figures against a dark background, in such work as "Beirut, Beirut."

Sari Khouri uses airbrush in producing abstracts, while Helen Khal uses turquoise colours in

portraying silent objects. Her work "Blue Moon" is made dominant by medium and dark blue. Seta Parboosingh has a fantasy of pink, light blue and white mixed together like light and bright clouds for her topic "Flowers."

"Alif" gallery, the first of its kind in the United States, was established in 1983. It is devoted to acquainting the public in U.S. with Arab culture through art exhibits, music presentations, poetry readings and the introduction of new publications.

The gallery located in the old Georgetown section of Washington, is sponsored by the American Cultural Foundation, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization.

Its season usually starts in the autumn and continues through the early summer. This exhibition will be opened to the public for a month. It will be followed by a display of rugs produced by Harania village children in Egypt — U.S. Information Agency.

Hot jungle trek in Belize leads to huge Maya caves

By Bors Weintraub
National Geographic News Service

WASHINGTON — It took a 13-mile walk through the jungles of Belize, carrying backpacks weighing up to 90 pounds, just to reach the cave entrance. The explorers had to make the excruciating journey as many as three days in a row just to haul in supplies and gear.

Once there, they camped underground for weeks at a time, eating only freeze-dried food and getting water from an underground spring.

But for Thomas E. Miller, an assistant professor at Eastern Washington University, and his colleagues, the effort was worth it. When the expedition emerged from the sweltering jungle in May 1984, it reported that it had found one of the most extensive cave systems in the Western Hemisphere, including one chamber that is the second largest in the world.

In addition, the team found a large collection of Maya artifacts left in the cave at least a thousand years before. They also discovered a new species of blind white crab, says Miller.

Nothing to it?

Miller, who has been studying caves to Belize since 1973, tends to belittle the physical difficulties of the trip. The Maya helped, he

says. "We camped in a large chamber that had a permanent stream falling into a large lake where we could get water and also wash off," he says. "There were about 33 Maya walls and terraces built into the cave, and these flat areas we camped on. It was an extremely comfortable camp."

As for the trek in ... well, says Miller, "People got in shape quickly."

Miller went to the Chiquibul River area after studying aerial photographs that suggested an extensive karstic system was there. A karst, he explains, is a region of porous limestone cut by water into various forms such as sinkholes, fissures, and caves.

An eight-day solo trek in 1982 confirmed his judgment, and he began to plan for his spring 1984 expedition, which was supported primarily by the National Geographic Society, along with the Speleological Society and the Explorers Club of New York.

The result was the discovery and mapping of a cave system that consisted of two distinct caves, each about seven miles long, separated by a two-mile surface stretch in which the caves disappeared.

A rerouted river

"The whole cave system is basi-

cally due to the Chiquibul River, which sank millions of years ago in the limestone and formed a very large cave system," Miller explains. "This was once an active route for the river, but sometime in the last several hundred thousand years, the river developed new routes into the limestone at lower elevations."

Such a change of route leads to the formation of caves, which is to be expected in the conditions there, Miller says.

"The limestone is dense and well-fractured, which is the basic geological condition you need for cave formation," he explains. "There is an enormous volume of rainfall, and the tropical climate produces carbon dioxide in the soil. That combines with rainfall runoff to provide an acidic condition that weakens the stone and produces a cave."

Most of the Maya region of Central America, from southern Mexico through Guatemala and Belize, has such karstic caves.

What makes the Chiquibul caves special is their size. The chamber to which the team first camped is about 800 feet long and more than 500 feet wide. Even that, however, was no match for the second chamber, which was about twice that size.

"It would swallow the biggest room at Carlsbad and still have a third left over," says Miller. "The ceiling is 213 feet high."



Scientists explore one passage of Actun Tun Kul, a newly discovered cave in the jungle of Belize.

The team found evidence of extensive use of the caves by the Maya. They left large quantities of pots, storage vessels, painted bowls, clay figures, and even a whistle that could be played today.

Isolated location

Fortunately for the scientists, the area is almost completely isolated. Looters who have stripped other Maya sites have done little damage there. Only a few loggers

and chicle tappers have been in the area in the millennium since the last Maya left the caves.

Archaeologists and Maya specialists who took part in the expedition say that few of the finds alone are spectacular. But the accumulation of discoveries, dated between A.D. 600 and 1000, contains clues to everyday Maya life.

The expedition brought out about 100 pounds of artifacts and returned with them to Belmopan, the capital of Belize, according to

Logan McNatt, a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer working with the Belize department of archeology.

"That includes about five or six complete or nearly complete vessels," says McNatt. "But there were others that would have been impossible to carry out on our backs. My rough estimate is that we took out probably about 1 percent of the artifacts in those caves."

"There's still an incredible amount of stuff in there."



Chinese army personnel help peasants harvest their rice crop in southern China.

Many PLA units now share with local authorities or put at their disposal airports, harbours, railway lines and barracks that were previously meant for military use only. Some have put their surplus barracks, warehouses, and hospitals into civilian service.

On June 4 this year, Deng Xiaoping announced that the government was to cut the number of troops in the PLA by one million — about a quarter — over the next two years. Describing it as an indication of China's readiness to contribute to world peace, some senior PLA officers pointed out the reduction would help ease the burden on state finances and enable badly-needed resources to be

devoted to economic construction. At present, the streamlining of the armed forces is proceeding smoothly, and a large number of demobilised soldiers and officers will soon join civilian workers pushing ahead with China's modernisation drive.

The PLA's strategic shift to economic construction has won support from all its officers and troops. In the operational department of the PLA headquarters of the general staff, officers are readjusting troops and military installations to facilitate the army's participation in economic construction. In the operational headquarters of PLA navy and

airforce, maps and charts indicate that the development of the armed forces' participation can be seen.

Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East Sea Fleet and a long march veteran, is a keen supporter of the PLA's new role. He said that it was a "glorious task" during the new historic period for the armed forces to take part in economic construction.

He has sent men and vehicles to help build local railway lines. When local authorities needed more harbours and docks to serve economic development, Xie asked the military departments concerned to hand over these facilities to those authorities — China fea-

Randa Hagibé

No orchids worth the cost

WE HAVE been importing flowers for the sum of \$18 million annually. I was shocked to learn that, aren't you?

The fact that Jordanians love flowers is commendable, but that does not justify the huge sum of money we spent on them. It is the importance that we attach to the kinds of flowers and their variety that makes our imports bill so expensive.

Jordanians are buying orchids, irises, birds of paradise to be fashionable, it seems.

A bouquet of roses looks so "common".

I am sure you have some idea of the prices of flowers in Amman. However, let me remind you that one single anthurium costs JD 3.5 and one orchid JD 1. But, are we really desperate for Hawaiian orchids? Is it only because they are available that people buy them in order to "show" that they have the best.

Now that the government has decided to ban the import of flowers, together with other commodities, what is going to happen? I asked this question to several florists in Amman and I learned to my great astonishment that roses, carnations, lilies and even green leaves are being imported from Holland.

As a result of the government's decision, those shops will either close down or start growing their own flowers. The second option, in my opinion, should have been done long time ago. Florists told me that they still would like to have a grace period of 5 months, or so, to allow them to grow the kinds of flowers that grow in the country and that substitute for the imported ones, and this sounds fair.

Some florists told me that they could even plant tropical flowers like the birds of paradise or anthurums. Even lilies, carnations, roses, chrysanthemums, could be nursed in the country, they said. In short, and in the longer run, everybody should be happy. The buyers who will have to pay smaller bills (no more orchid arrangements at a JD 100), florists and gardeners who will have more jobs and businessmen who will have their business grow.

Apart from saving \$18 million in imports, the government will even save more money when they stop decorating official dinner tables with expensive imported flowers that do not represent the flora of Jordan.

A good bouquet of Jordanian corn poppy is worth all the orchids of the world.

Men on hot seats

By Ralph Harris
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Sharp clashes between the White House and the press on matters ranging from President Reagan's health to his world views have shown there is plenty of heat these days in the age-old combative relationship between U.S. presidential spokesmen and reporters.

While such fireworks have come to seem routine since the Watergate scandal that drove Richard Nixon from office in 1974, they represent a relatively new situation for those who speak for American presidents daily on the world stage.

Most confrontations are businesslike, as when spokesman Larry Speakes a few days ago had to modify some Reagan comments on the extent of racial segregation in South Africa.

But some involve flaming tempers and harsh words. Last month during a row surrounding the belated disclosure that a blemish removed from Reagan's nose had been cancerous, Speakes snapped at one antagonist: "You want to call me a liar? You want to?"

The reporter said a credibility question had been raised, while another asserted of the delay in reporting the cancer finding: "You pulled an iron curtain down on the truth."

Compared to the placid frays of the Eisenhower and Kennedy White Houses, these press challenges show an assertiveness as different as the many presidential spokesmen themselves.

A few like Jimmy Carter aide Jody Powell have been strong figures in their own right and had wide latitude to talk.

Others, like Speakes, have been kept on short leash and forbidden to exceed guidelines set for them — sometimes not just by the presidents but by the presidents' wives.

By Powell, Speakes and many another recent spokesman could only envy the deference shown to predecessors who operated before Vietnam and Watergate changed the landscape.

James Hagerry, Eisenhower's spokesman in the 1950s, was the strongest personality in the post and was given free rein. His policy role was underlined when Eisenhower, stricken by a heart attack in 1955, said: "Carry on, Jim."

The most striking contrast with today was the way Hagerry's office could cover up presidential illnesses. A 1955 heart attack was described for 13 hours as "a digestive upset", a 1956 intestinal blockage was called "an upset stomach" for 10 hours and a 1957 stroke was disguised as "a chill" for a whole day. The press grumbled but did not make major issues of these ruses.

Pierre Salinger served John Kennedy with grace and wit but often was left out of the decision-making process. He was taken aback when he saw a reporter waiting outside the oval office to see Kennedy during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Only later did he learn the reporter had been chosen by the Soviet embassy to act as an informal go-between in a bid to resolve the crisis.

On the other hand, Kennedy White House reporters knew about the president's supposed romantic liaisons with famous women but considered such information out of bounds.

Lyndon Johnson had an up-and-down relationship with his many spokesmen, alternately giv-



Carter's Jody Powell

ing them expensive gifts and chastising them in front of other officials and reporters.

While turmoil created by the Vietnam war led to frictions between the White House and the press, the Watergate political burglary scandal opened an era of confrontation and distrust.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler became a household name around the world as he sought to deny Nixon's involvement in the Watergate scandal or its coverage and supplied the press repeatedly with information that was proved to be untrue.

When the coverup was unravelling under inquiry in 1973, he tried to change tack with a now-notorious disclaimer: "This is the operative statement. The others are inoperative."

The spokesman of shortest tenure was Jerry Terhorst, who served Nixon successor Gerald Ford for only one month. He quit when not informed in advance of his decision to pardon Nixon.

Powell was the most powerful spokesman since Hagerry, playing a major role in the Carter White House. Articulate with a cutting wit, he often crossed swords with the press.

The most tragic figure was James Brady, shot in the head during a would-be assassin's attempt to kill Reagan in 1981. He remains the press secretary title but is unable to work.

Acting press secretary Speakes is a soft-spoken Southerner who at first seemed little more than a mouthpiece but now has the confidence of Reagan and senior White House aides.

Like Terhorst, he has found himself in the embarrassing position of being kept in the dark over a major event — the U.S. invasion of Grenada in 1983, when he dismissed initial press queries as "preposterous".

Speakes was credited with doing an admirable information job during Reagan's complex colon cancer surgery in July.

Then, in a confused situation that lasted several days in early August, he said a biopsy had been done to determine if cancer were present in a blemish on Reagan's nose but then shifted to saying the skin had only been tested for infection.

Reagan himself later disclosed he had had a skin cancer removed from his nose. Reporters railed at Speakes over the incident and he issued a statement defending his integrity.

Later, there was a consensus he had told the truth as he knew it and that Reagan's wife Nancy had barred him from discussing cancer again so soon after the colon surgery.

Speakes said in his statement: "It's not an easy job to serve two masters, the press and the president, but first of all you serve your country. I have done that ..."

Chinese army helps in economic construction

By Lin Huinian

PEKING — For two years, more than 10,000 Chinese soldiers have been working at the Shengli oilfield in eastern China, two modern highways, which are being laid by the armed forces, link Shengli with the country's transport network. Sea walls for oil wharfs have been built by the navy and a civil airport recently built by the air force will soon be open to air traffic.

The same is happening all over China now that the People's Liberation Army (PLA), is devoting much of its efforts to the nation's economic construction. Li Hua, a leading official of the oilfield, described the PLA as "both heroes on the battlefield and a crack force on the construction site."

Over the past few years, Chinese leaders have repeated many times China's opposition to war and her wish for a peaceful atmosphere in which the whole nation would concentrate its efforts on economic construction. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the central military commission, has stressed on several occasions that the PLA should subordinate itself and commit more of its forces to China's top priority — economic construction.

As a result, the PLA has effected a strategic shift in its daily operations, and now takes an active part in the country's economic drive. In the past, PLA soldiers often helped local people in productive labour but today they have direct and active participation in China's economic construction on a large and varied scale.

Now, whole units of troops turn out to aid state projects. They undertake the most formidable tasks in key schemes such as the Shengli oilfield, a water-diversion scheme from the Luanhe River to the big industrial city of Tianjin in northern China, and an open-pit coal mine in Huolinhe, inner Mongolia.

According to sources in the PLA general political department, China's armed forces have contributed more than 10 million working days and have serviced two million vehicles in 10,000 development schemes. Their outstanding contribution has won them commendations from the government and people.

Many PLA units have also committed manpower and material resources to help local economic undertakings, such as the construction of highways, power

stations and mines, tree-planting and landscaping.

On the inner Mongolian grasslands, PLA hydrological corps have helped local herders by surveying for water and by digging wells. In Fujian and many southwestern provinces, PLA units have developed water conservancy schemes and have helped build hydroelectric power stations.

In the economically backward south-western border region of Xishuangbanna, where oil lamps are still in common use, PLA units have helped build a dozen small power stations.

Many PLA units put their advanced machinery and technical know-how to best use in helping to develop the local economy. Air force units have used planes to help local authorities in afforestation and transportation. Naval units, in collaboration with local authorities, are engaged in shipping and the construction of wharfs. The engineering troops offer their expertise in demolition.

In a bid to boost the national economy, many military industry departments have switched production to civilian products and transferred their advanced technology to local industries.

Prost wins Italian Grand Prix, leads drivers championship

MONZA, Italy (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost turned his grip on the World Drivers' Championship into a near strangled Sunday — and he achieved it on "enemy" territory at Monza.

Prost's victory in the Italian Grand Prix, his fifth triumph of a marvellous season, boosted his lead over Italian Michele Alboreto, his only rival, from three to a commanding 12 points.

As estimated 150,000 Italians jammed into the Parkland circuit ready to watch their compatriot and Ferrari number one topple Prost and his McLaren.

But they went home bitterly disappointed. Alboreto failed to mount a serious challenge and eventually dropped out of the race while Prost cruised on to the chequered flag.

Only Finland's Keke Rosberg looked capable of preventing Prost stealing maximum points.

He led twice in his Williams before joining the retirement list because of engine trouble.

Prost, who was greeted by a

mixture of applause and jeers when he climbed the winners' rostrum, was a happy man.

"What pleased me was I got nine points and Alboreto got no points," he said. "It was not important that it happened at Monza. It was only important that I now have a 12-point lead in the championship."

Alboreto was naturally far from pleased. "The engine and chassis and everything was wrong," he said. "It was impossible to beat the McLaren."

Alboreto was never higher than fifth and went out five laps from the finish. Asked if his title dream was now over, Alboreto replied: "It is hard for the hope to die, but it will be hard to recuperate."

Alboreto has four races left in which to prevent Prost becoming the first Frenchman to claim the

title. Prost gained the lead for the first time when Rosberg made a tyre change stop at the end of the 28th lap. By the end of lap 40 he has back in front, leading a Grand Prix for the sixth successive time.

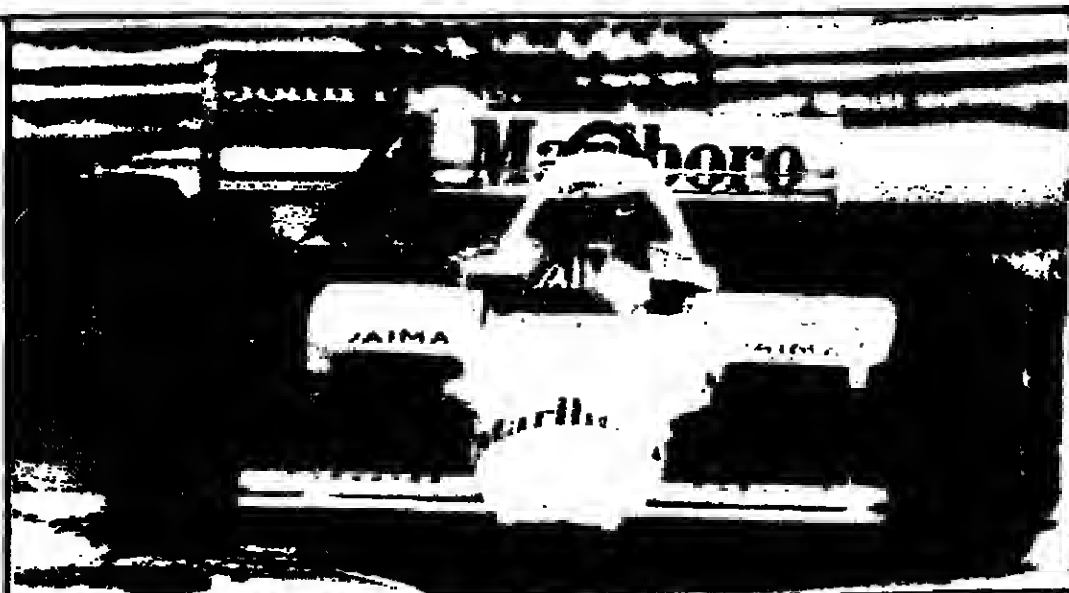
Five laps later Rosberg's race was over and Prost had a commanding advantage. "I would not believe it. I was going beautifully," said Rosberg.

Prost admitted that Rosberg was the quicker driver on the day, and had prepared himself for second place.

"I wasn't worrying about anybody except Keke and Michele," he said. "I didn't want to go faster and risk a tyre stop."

Brazilian Nelson Piquet overcame an early pit stop and finished second in his Brabham, more than 50 seconds behind.

Piquet's compatriot Ayrton Senna, fastest in practice, came third in a Lotus, followed by the Brabham of Swiss Marc Surer, the only other driver to complete all 51 laps.



France's Alain Prost drives his McLaren-PAG to win the French Grand Prix on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Slaney wins athletes Grand Prix

ROME (R) — American Mary Slaney romped to the second fastest 3,000 metres time in history to claim the top women's prize at the Grand Prix Athletics final Saturday night.

But the race, which included six competitors from last year's ill-fated Olympic final, came close to being rocked by drama again when a stray javelin skidded through a pack of officials and careered across the track.

The pack, led by Slaney, were the length of the finishing straight away as American former world record holder Tom Petranoff's effort skidded off the turf and through a clutch of officials at the finish line.

It came to rest nestling harmlessly in a boarding across the full width of the track.

The incident did not unsettle Slaney, who crashed out of last year's Olympic final after a collision with Britain's Zola Budd.

She led from the gun to crush Romanian Olympic champion Marica Puica and Budd in eight minutes 25.83 seconds and record her 13th successive victory.

Slaney's time was little more than three seconds outside Soviet Tatiana Kazankina's world mark of 8:22.62.

Her triumph was emphatic. The 27-year-old from Eugene never looked threatened and eased away from Puica off the final bend to ensure that she finished top of the

individual 3,000 metres standings and won the overall competition to pocket \$35,000 total prize money.

Dong Padilla made it a double American celebration when he held off his compatriot Sydney Maree in the 5,000 metres to win the men's overall title.

The 28-year-old American champion became the new favourite for the crown when Moroccan Olympic champion Said Aouita, the overall men's leader, withdrew earlier because of injury.

Padilla led Maree by just two points in the standings going into the race. And he fought off his rival's challenge in the closing metres as if his life depended on it.

Padilla won in 13:27.79 with South African-born Maree, a former 1,500 metres world record holder, 0.25 seconds further back. European champion Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany was third in 13:29.01.

There was misery for American world champion Greg Foster in the 110 metres hurdles.

Foster, who clocked the year's second fastest time of 13.24 seconds in Rieti on Wednesday, hit the last two barriers hard and fell 10 metres from the line as his 25-year-old compatriot Tonic Campbell scorched home in 13.27.

The 27-year-old Olympic silver medalist Lay sprawled on the track for several minutes after the fall but eventually rose uninjured.

Soviet world champion Sergey Bubka made another assault on his own pole vault world record but failed to better the mark of 6.00 metres he set in Paris two months ago.

The 21-year-old Russian needed to break the world record and score extra points if he was to have any chance of claiming the overall men's crown. But he never looked like scaling the 6.01 metres height.

He went closest with his second attempt but whipped off the bar with his legs, and had to settle for 5.85 metres.

Frenchman Thierry Vignerou, who briefly stole the Russian's world mark at the golden gala meeting here last year, finished second with Olympic champion Pierre Juinon sharing third with Soviet Alexander Krupski.

But Bubka's domination of the event earned him the pole vault Grand Prix title.

The offhand javelin which featured in Slaney's race was in fact Petranoff's winning effort of 90.80 metres — a throw which clinched the title for the American.

Afterwards, Slaney said she had not regarded the race as a re-run of the Olympic final and was rarely troubled by thoughts of her dramatic fall now.

"The only time I think about it is if I see a picture or someone mentions it," she said. "Really it is history. But for me to keep going I have to put history behind me... whether it is good history or bad history."

Mandlikova wins U.S. Open title

NEW YORK (R) — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia won a dramatic third-set tiebreaker Saturday to upset defending champion Martina Navratilova and become the first foreign woman to win the U.S. open singles title in 12 years.

Prono to crack under pressure in the past, the 23-year-old Mandlikova maintained her composure in winning tiebreakers in the first and last sets to defeat Navratilova 7-6 (7-3), 1-6, 7-6 (7-2) before a capacity crowd of more than 20,000 at the U.S. National Tennis Centre.

The third-seeded Mandlikova, who had upset top seed Chris Evert Lloyd in three sets Friday, thus thwarted Navratilova's bid for a third straight open singles title. By winning she became the first foreigner to capture the women's title since Margaret Court of Australia in 1973.

Mandlikova raced out to a 6-0 lead in the third set tiebreaker to give her six matchpoints before netting a forehand service return and driving a forehand volley long to make it 6-2.

But then on the next point Mandlikova drove Navratilova into the deuce corner with a forehand and volleyed the return into the opposite corner to close out the match.

Earlier, top seed and defending champion John McEnroe battled back from 0-2 in the fifth set to beat Sweden's Mats Wilander 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3 to reach the men's final for the fifth time.

Mandlikova's triumph was her third in a Grand Slam event, following victories in the 1980 Australian Open and the 1981 French Open. Previously, she had reached the U.S. Open final twice, losing to Lloyd in 1980 and 1982.

It was only Mandlikova's sixth victory over Navratilova in 20 meetings. But it was far and away the most significant, since she was a decided underdog to the second-seeded Navratilova.

Mandlikova's fragile temperament had proved to be her undoing often in the past when she became rattled after squandering a lead.

But the graceful Czechoslovak had been saying throughout the

open that she had matured and was now able to keep her emotions under control in adverse situations.

She demonstrated that maturity and composure conclusively on Saturday, particularly in the first set when she squandered a 3-0 lead and was forced into a tiebreaker.

From 5-0, Mandlikova lost five games in a row as Navratilova began to score with volley and groundstroke winners and Mandlikova's ground game went awry and she was unable to get in her first serve.

But in the 11th game, with the crowd behind her, Mandlikova fought off eight breakpoints in what turned out to be the most critical game of the match before holding service.

From 3-3 in the ensuing tiebreaker, Mandlikova ran off four straight points on a crosscourt forehand, a service winner, an ace and a backhand volley.

Navratilova bounced back to take the second set easily, breaking Mandlikova's serve twice while yielding only five points on her service.

Navratilova was rolling in high gear and appeared in complete control.

But Mandlikova steadied her game in the climactic third set. It went on serve through the first seven games, and then Mandlikova broke through at 15 on three Navratilova errors and a forehand service-return winner down the line to go ahead 5-3.

With Mandlikova serving for the match, Navratilova broke back at deuce on four winners and a netted volley by Mandlikova. It then went on serve over the last three games to force a second tiebreaker.

Mandlikova thoroughly dominated the third-set tiebreaker, playing aggressively, constantly on the attack and keeping Navratilova on the run and off-balance.

The Czechoslovak swept to a 6-0 lead on a service winner, a crosscourt backhand and four Navratilova errors. Navratilova battled back gamely to 2-6 before Mandlikova scored with a backhand volley, then threw her hands skyward in exultation.

"I thought I played one of the best matches I ever played," Mandlikova said. "It was passing her well and I was serving well. When she served, I was almost in the middle of the court because I have to take the ball early to do well against her," she said.

6th wicket averts India follow-on on 2nd test

COLOMBO (R) — A stubborn sixth-wicket stand of 90 between Sumit Gavaskar and Mohinder Amarnath helped India to avoid the embarrassment of being asked to follow on against Sri Lanka on the third day of their second cricket test on Sunday.

When bad light ended play a few minutes early, India, who had begun the day six for three, had battled back to 210 for six in reply to Sri Lanka's first innings 365. Gavaskar and Amarnath came

together at 88 for five and scraped together just five runs in 10 overs before lunch.

Gavaskar continued to defend grimly after the break and took 50 minutes to add to his score as he and Amarnath thwarted Sri Lanka's attempts to take a stranglehold on the match.

The pair had grafted 90 runs in 224 minutes from 52 overs when Gavaskar was stumped by wicketkeeper Anil Silva off Arjuna Ranatunga.

This was Silva's first stumping in four tests and only the second time that the former Indian skipper has been dismissed in this manner in 188 test innings. He hit seven fours in his 52 which came in 245 minutes off 166 balls.

Opener Krishnamachari Srikkanth and nightwatchman Lakshman Sivaramakrishnan had taken the attack to the Sri Lankan bowlers when play resumed Sunday.

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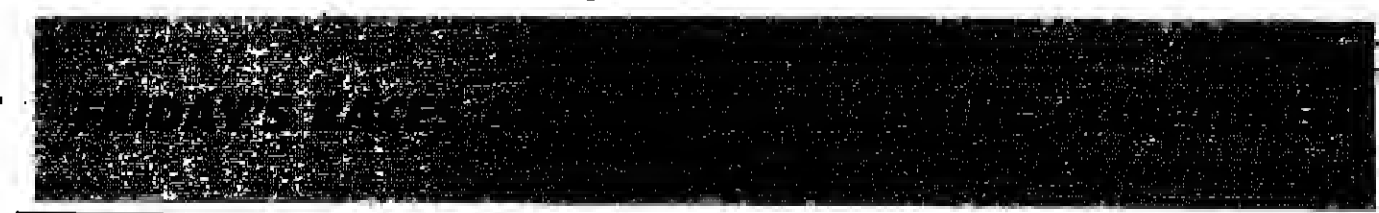
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3RD: Atlet El Rahman

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1ST: Zaleem Maean
2ND: Bint ElHamdanieh
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OWNER
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Mohammad Jamal
El Zabin
Salman El Jabarat

FOURTH RACE:
For beginner horses,
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 10 seconds

HORSE
1ST: El Samry
2ND: El Hadouk
3RD: El Hasna

OWNER
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Saleh Ghailib El Falez
Nimir El Hmoud

FIFTH RACE:
For third class horses,
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 12 seconds

HORSE
1ST: Hilal El Midan
2ND: Batta
3RD: El Hmaidly

OWNER
Badir Haran El Bakheet
Mishal El Falez
H.H. Late Sherif
Nasir Bin Jamil Stable

SIXTH RACE:
For third class horses,
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 6 seconds

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Dealings on trading floors seen fading

LONDON (R) — The stock exchange trading floor, an old and trusted engine of capitalism, could be made obsolete within the next decade by the advance of technology and the insatiable need of markets for instant information, analysts and stockbrokers say.

Movement away from trading floors has gathered pace over the past decade. Analysts say the final result will be a global marketplace where stocks and bonds are traded around the clock.

Already trials have been run on computer networks that promise to take trading away from exchanges where deals are physically executed.

The trend is also affecting commodities and financial futures contracts.

"The days of the market floor definitely look numbered," says Mr. Brian Winterlood, a London securities dealer.

In its place would be thousands of linked electronic screens — windows into computerised markets of the future.

Stock exchanges are places where members buy and sell shares (ownership) and bonds (debt) for businesses on behalf of the public.

Of the world's 138 listed stock markets, Amsterdam's has the honour of being the oldest — it was founded in 1602.

Analysts trace the trend away from trading floors to recent waves of liberalisation that have swept over and freed money and capital markets from previous restrictions.

The changes have resulted in

more competition, helped to fuel demand for securities, and expanded turnover on national bourses.

Another catalyst has been developments in interactive technology — computers communicating with each other — which have made it possible for electronic systems to match buying and selling prices quickly and at increasingly lower cost.

Together these changes have pushed traders "upstairs" into quiet offices and off the bustling trading floor.

The advent of the electronic trading system has posed the question: Is the exchange floor, with its rituals, excited atmosphere, its needs for numerous people and its lack of speed the right place to deal in securities today? For many traders, the answer is no.

"We see a gradual exodus from the stock exchange floor, as parallel operations both on and off it would just be too expensive," says Mr. Roy Forrester, director of County Bigood, a member of the London stock exchange.

Some exchanges nonetheless insist that trading should stay on the floor, and not move completely into offices and onto impersonal video screens.

"People seem to prefer dealing face to face. Besides the personal touch, it gives a sense of security because you know who you are dealing with," says a London exchange official.

Nowhere is the issue of keeping a central trading floor more hotly debated than in London, where the stock exchange is preparing for

radical structural reform and the introduction of technology which will change its clunky environment for ever.

The changeover is aimed at maintaining or improving London's position as the third biggest securities centre.

Time is short, however, the stock exchange, under government pressure, is facing a December 1986 deadline for restructuring, and must have a new electronic trading system in place by then.

The new system is to be based loosely on the U.S. electronic "over-the-counter" market known as NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation system).

Called SEA J (Stock Exchange Automated JQuote system), it will cover 3,500 of the securities now quoted at the London exchange as well as "big name" international stars.

But some market participants have jumped the gun by offering to buy and sell equities outside the central market, while Reuters, the world news and information org-

anisation, has plans to provide an electronic stock market trading system in London.

It has said it is anxious to cooperate with the exchange. Exchanges around the world are also being forced to wire up for change, analysts say.

In Japan, the Tokyo stock exchange, the world's second largest after the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) launched a comprehensive computerised trading system last May. It followed government steps last year to liberalise Japanese share trading.

In New York, the NYSE is installing computerised trading systems that will replace the handwritten processing orders.

The move is in anticipation of sharply higher volume of shares traded, as well as in response to the rising competition presented by the NASDAQ electronic trading market.

The NYSE is already experimenting with a voice-activated unit through which operators pass buy and sell instructions to the computer through a microphone.

Gorbachev urges more efficiency in farming

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev took his message of greater efficiency to the key grain area of north Kazakhstan Saturday, telling farmers to stop blaming the weather for poor crops and get down to work.

Mr. Gorbachev, whose career began as an assistant to a combine driver in southern Russia, toured the Tselinograd region of the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan.

Soviet television showed him leave his black Zil limousine, inconspicuously parked in a grain field, and chat with combine harvester workers.

He asked what this year's crop in Kazakhstan would be like and one local replied: "Not bad, but could be better."

"We are not satisfied either," Mr. Gorbachev said, launching into a lecture on a need to improve labour discipline.

One worker told the Kremlin chief his farm wanted to fulfil targets but found it hard because of the weather.

Mr. Gorbachev replied: "That's no answer... comrades, the weather is here to stay in our country for the next 100 years. Rain or no rain, we still need that harvest."

Earlier he complained to energy officials in the fuel-rich but unproductive Tyumen region of Siberia that outmoded ideas had caused a drop in oil production and that radical measures were needed to reverse the trend.

Saturday it was grain, but the message was much the same.

The Soviet Union has suffered six successive poor harvests. Last year's leading to record grain imports of 55 million tonnes.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture put the 1985 crop at 190 million, better than 1984 but still well below target.

Insurance for Kuwait plane still pending

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Airways said Sunday talks were continuing with insurers about an airliner it has been unable to recover since it was hijacked to Iran last December.

The Kuwait News Agency quoted airline Director General Ahmad Al Zabin as saying talks on compensation have reached the halfway stage. He gave no details.

His comment followed a report in the newspaper Al Watan that the airliner would receive \$60 million from insurers for the Al-Bus seized by four Arabs on a flight from Kuwait to Karachi, after a stopover at Dubai.

Two American passengers were killed by the hijackers during the six days the plane was held at Tehran's Mehrabad airport.

Kuwait newspapers previously said Iranian authorities were refusing to release the aircraft unless Kuwait paid "extravagant" parking fees.

FAO reports distribution problem in African states despite improved harvest

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Most African countries severely hit by famine last year can expect decent harvests this season, but poor distribution of food aid is still costing lives, a United Nations agency reported Sunday.

In Sudan, in particular, people are bound to starve in coming months even though the government and foreign donors are trying to speed up food delivery. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said in its latest monthly report on Africa's food situation.

"Internal logistic bottlenecks, exacerbated by recent heavy rains, are preventing the distribution of the aid already received and causing severe port congestion", the FAO said of the plight of Sudan and some other countries.

"Thus, stocks held in port or at anchorage total 350,000 tonnes in Sudan and 200,000 tonnes in Ethiopia, while serious backlogs of food aid continue to be reported for Mali and Niger," said the report, released in Nairobi and based on information received up to Sept. 2.

It was the ninth special monthly report by the Rome-based agency on 21 African countries listed by a U.N. task force last year as facing "exceptional food supply problems" because of prolonged drought which hit much of the continent.

The FAO said food supply has returned to normal in eight of the countries — Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — and that overall "the harvest prospects are much better than last year in most" of the 21.

But it added: "despite the generally favourable outlook for 1985 crops, the food emergency continues to worsen in several countries where port congestion and internal distribution constraints are preventing the delivery of food to needy populations."

The FAO said recent heavy rains have impeded distribution in some countries and cited Sudan as "a cause for particular concern".

The agency said the huge north-east African country needs 1.4 million tonnes of food aid during the current year, but only 1.1 million tonnes had been received as of the end of August.

"Of this, some 350,000 tonnes were stored at Port Sudan or at anchorage," the report said. "Notwithstanding the current efforts of the government and the international community which are under way to accelerate the delivery of food to the most seriously affected populations... further loss of life in the period leading up to the next harvest cannot now be avoided."

To help clear the backlog, the United States has provided three military helicopters and the European Community seven C-130 transport planes.

In Ethiopia, the FAO said, "the food supply situation remains critical" with an estimated 7.9 million of the population of 42 million affected by famine.

"This situation will not improve until the main season harvest becomes available for consumption towards the end of the year," the agency said. "Although food distribution to vulnerable groups has improved during the past months, an estimated 20 to 25 per cent of the affected population in the north-

thern provinces are still not receiving regular food rations."

In Ethiopia, among the worst hit by Africa's drought, food distribution has been hampered by a severe shortage of trucks, rugged terrain with few roads and secessionist wars in the northern regions of Eritrea and Tigre.

Last week the leader of Ethiopia's Marxist government, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, said his country will need one million tonnes of food aid from abroad in 1986.

For 1986, Ethiopia asked for 1.5 million tonnes of foreign food aid — most supplied by the West. That figure was close to 25 per cent of its normal annual grain production of around 6.2 million tonnes.

In southern Africa, the FAO said, "exceptional food assistance will continue to be needed during 1985-86 in Angola, Botswana and Mozambique."

Botswana is still hard hit by drought, and food production has been curtailed sharply in Angola and Mozambique by civil wars.

In all of the seven affected Sahelian countries — Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal — "widespread and abundant rains in July and August further improved the condition of crops", the report said.

"As a result, the overall harvest prospects are much better than at the same time last year... however, the continuation of the present favourable rains into September is still crucial."

In Somalia, the last of the 21 countries on the emergency list last year, "the harvesting of the main season crop started ahead of schedule in July, and crop prospects are rated as excellent," the FAO said.

Gold swaps growing politically more sensitive, bankers say

ZURICH (R) — Bankers in Europe's two leading gold trading centres, Zurich and London, believe South Africa could face unusual reluctance from the world's banks if it tries to raise money by swapping gold reserves for cash as a way of solving the country's financial crisis.

Although gold swaps are a tried and proven way for South Africa to raise foreign currency, the republic's racial unrest has made such transactions politically sensitive for many potential partners.

Mr. Gerhard De Kock, head of the South African Reserve (Central Bank), told journalists last week in New York: "We're aware that we could easily swap all our gold if we wanted to."

Mr. De Kock was speaking after a rebuff from U.S. banks, which had withdrawn credit lines that banking sources said totalled

\$4 billion, provoking a run on the South African rand.

The sudden financial emergency led to a temporary closure of the Johannesburg financial markets, a restructuring of the currency, and a unilateral suspension of repayments on foreign loans for four months.

South Africa is no stranger to gold swaps. It last used the device in 1982 during a less severe financial strain, when a weak gold price and a strong dollar caused problems for the South African balance of payments.

But this time, in view of the racial strife in the country and the government's unaccommodating stance toward opponents on the policy of apartheid, swaps would appear too politically sensitive for many central banks and commercial banks with vocal shareholders, the bankers in Zurich

and London said.

They spoke on condition that they not be identified.

Until the fourth-month debt moratorium expires, most bankers see no pressing need for South Africa to swap gold. Only when the moratorium ends and if banks still demand repayment would South Africa have to resort to swaps, they said.

A spokesman for Credit Suisse, Switzerland's third largest commercial bank, said gold swaps are "highly probable", though he knew of no negotiations currently under way.

He said that even foreign debts of \$22 billion were easily manageable for a country with an economy as strong and diversified as South Africa's.

"Our credits are small in comparison to the size of the economy," he said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Don't expect swift action on the part of others or yourself today, but try to use the extra time from delays, etc. to get a more well-rounded understanding and awareness of situations.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Postpone payment on some account until you are absolutely sure of the amount owed and be more businesslike.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You will have to extend your talks with an associate before agreement can be reached, but use patient waiting tactics.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep busy working, even if you find payment is not forthcoming just yet and you may have to wait a little longer.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get those personal duties handled before you go out for the retractions that are uppermost on your mind.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You hesitate to present a plan to your family and this is not the propitious time to do so, thus, follow your hunches.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A pal postpones answering some letter, but stop worrying since it may take a little longer to get it.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A bigwig may give you suggestions about money or real property, but they would not fit your situation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You had better study new ideas or plans better before you carry through with them. Listen to your hunches about a new friend.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get rid of that depressing situation and become enthusiastic for new practical interests that can be profitable.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your head together with an old friend and a group buddy and plan the future better. Consult an expert.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be watchful of your reputation since some innocent action could easily be misinterpreted. Handle duties efficiently.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try a new kind of entertainment with a new friend who knows the ropes. Then look to old friends for future progress.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the energy to carry through with an enterprise long after others give up. However, your progeny will be slow at learning school lessons early in life, but, once learned, will never be forgotten. Provide college education.

THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Witte

ACROSS

1. Disappointed
5. Camping beds
9. Pink wine
13. Birds of peace
15. Actor Guinness
16. Night birds
17. Squirrel's delight
18. Turn-in
19. Cadence
20. Bird person
23. "The Raven" author
24. God of rocks
25. Greenish songbird
26. Pile of
30. — of Reason
31. Donator
34. Celtic great
36. United
38. Nice summer
39. Side dish
40. Flighty person
42. Collect taxes
43. Muddy place
44. Swiss city
45. — Warbucks
47. Wager
48. Pinnacle
49. Sure thing
50. Sic pref.
57. Admiral or
58. Toughen by use
60. Sale term
61. Sea eagle
62. Factions
63. Depotes: abbr.
64. Quantity of
65. Makes clothes

DOWN

1. Okla. city
2. Crazy
3. Novella
4. Gull kin
6. Hiding place
7. Fresh-water duck
8. Long-legged shore bird
9. Reddish bird
10. Has debts
11. Wood strip
12. Based: abbr.
14. Marsh bird
21. Also
22. Hart and Cooper
25. Pay a call on
26. Kind of tower
27. Tear violently
28. Dine at home
29. Small songbird
30. Was sick
31. Windfall in a way
32. Whitpool
33. Chatters
34. Reagan's father
35. Unadorned
37. Waxed
41. Stopped working
45. Deer
46. Garden pest
47. Military
48. Nippled
49. Crowed at
50. Air: plant
51. South Wolfe
52. Light colors
53. Black cuckoo
54. Undressed
55. Depicted
56. Owms
59. Double curve

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SHOOT AROUND SPAN
SALE ALLIAN PAISO
ACLS ALLIAN PAISO
BLACKMAGIC YMAN
RILLS EVERY
ASSIST MORDSE
BORIS WOVEN AWIA
ALLOS PATRIC ABIE
TET MOUSSE ALBERTS
LISLES ABER
GRAD MICHICRAFT
RAVE ORATE ABRA
ADES RAKED NEON
BERT BIED TREK

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Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad N. Batshon

AMMAN — Most of Friday's economic news was promising for the U.S. economy. The U.S. trade deficit narrowed in July to \$10.51 billion on a decline in imports and leading indicators as a result rose 0.4 per cent.

The U.S. dollar rose on these figures. All around the world traders are expecting the dollar to continue to trade higher than in the past few weeks.

The higher dollar seems to have pushed gold lower which seems strange with the strike in South Africa still going on. It seems that since the strike was not as big as expected gold did not react as analysts expected.

The U.S. dollar rose on Wednesday for the third consecutive day, because of news that two Canadian banks had failed. The higher dollar caused gold to drop dramatically.

Gold fell \$8.60 an ounce to close at \$324.60 in N.Y. Silver also dropped to close at \$6.07 an ounce.

Saudi Arabian announcement that it is considering "plan that would reduce the price of its oil by \$3 a barrel unless OPEC could cause OPEC to lower its prices as well, and that will make gold go lower in the near future.

Little movement was made on Thursday in any market. The U.S. dollar eased only slightly as if in correction of its

gains from the previous three days.

Lower U.S. interest rates also helped push the dollar lower.

The U.S. M1, the basic U.S. money supply measure, was sizeable jumping to \$2.8 billion from \$2.1 billion and with the news that U.S. car sales increasing by 70.9 per cent in late August caused the U.S. dollar to soar.

Also, with the August U.S. unemployment figure showing a decrease of 0.3 per cent from 7.3 per cent gave a big push for the dollar on all major currencies.

On the bonds market, bonds showed huge drop after the U.S. car figure was announced.

It seems that the U.S. economy may finally be starting to gain momentum this year.

The metals markets fell in reaction to the dollar's rise. Gold fell to close at \$320.50 an ounce. Silver closed at \$6.05 an ounce.

Following are the closing rates in N.Y. where the federal funds last traded at 7.75 per cent.

The U.S. dollar rose on all European and foreign currencies, where it jumped to as much as 2.9250 on the Dutch mark, 2.41 on the Swiss franc, 2.92 on the Japanese yen, 1.3280 on the British pound and 8.87 on the French franc.

Peanuts



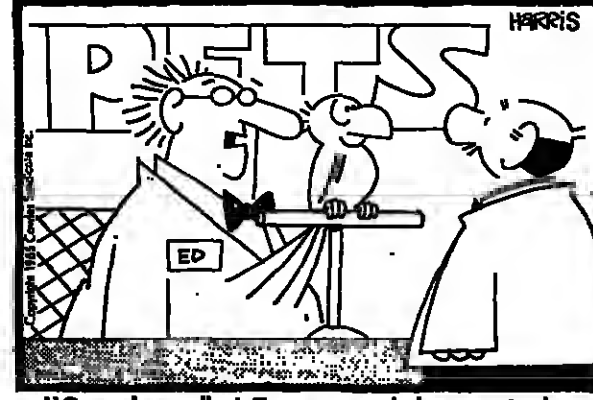
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WILEH
DABIE
KLEACT
DROOVE

WHAT THE BLACK-SMITH DID TO HIS INCOMPETENT APPRENTICE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HIM

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOGMA POACH FELLOW BANTER

Answer: What a yawn often is — A HOLE MADE BY A BORE

U.S.-Soviet pact reportedly to include SDI test ban

'Moscow offered to reduce 40 per cent of missiles'

BOSTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has offered to reduce its strategic missiles and bombers by up to 40 per cent over the next five years if the United States bans tests of "Star Wars" weapons during that period, the Boston Sunday Globe reported.

The offer was part of an arms control pact that also included "radical reduction" in Soviet medium-range missiles and on-site inspection, an unidentified Soviet Bloc diplomat told the newspaper.

The Soviets want an agreement in principle on the deal at the November summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, with details to be negotiated afterward, the diplomat said.

Senior administration officials said the diplomat's report seemed to represent a far more detailed description of purported Kremlin thinking on an arms control package than they have heard previously, the newspaper said. However, the U.S. officials reserved judgement until the Soviets spelled out their proposal directly.

If an agreement in principle were reached, the diplomat told the newspaper: the Soviets would make "substantive progress" on such issues as human rights, bilateral relations and regional problem areas.

The diplomat said the suggested pact included:

— A phased reduction of up to 40 per cent in land- and submarine-based missiles and

long-range bombers over five years.

— A ban on tests and deployment of the U.S. administration's Strategic Defence Initiative, also known as "Star Wars", anti-missile systems and antisatellite weapons, with research permitted.

— A freeze, then a rollback in the number of medium-range weapons.

— On-site inspection. U.S. analysts said talk of a 40-per cent cut in missiles and bombers was higher than Mr. Gorbachev's public reference to a cut of 25 per cent or more and was consistent with recent private Soviet hints, according to the newspaper.

Meanwhile Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Saturday Canada's government will not help research President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, but does not oppose private work on the anti-missile programme.

Private Canadian companies will be free to bid on research contracts in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), he said.

"After careful and detailed consideration, the government of Canada has concluded that Can-

ada's own policies and priorities do not warrant a government-to-government effort in support of SDI research," Mr. Mulroney told reporters. He spoke with them after a day-long meeting of legislators of his progressive Conservative Party.

"Although Canada does not intend to participate on a government-to-government basis in the SDI research programme, private companies and institutions interested in participating in the programme will continue to be free to do so," he added.

The prime minister said Canada believes it would be prudent for the United States itself to proceed with the "Star Wars" research "in light of significant advances in Soviet Research" in similar areas. He also said his government believes the research programme is consistent with U.S. treaty obligations.

The United States invited its North Atlantic Treaty Organisation partners and other allies to participate in SDI, but so far no country had accepted without qualifications.

"I was asked some time ago about getting involved in a situation where the parameters are beyond our control and where the government of Canada does not call the shots," Mr. Mulroney said after the party meeting.

"Our national integrity and our national commitment is to the welfare of Canada."

He then referred to a speech he made last March when he said it

was one thing to support American research but "quite another to be invited to participate actively in a project where you are not the big player, where you don't set the thrust and where you have no control over the parameters."

Mr. Mulroney said, "only a naive 6-year-old would fail to understand that the Americans are involved in this research because the Soviets have been doing it for a long period of time, have expended billions of dollars to it and committed thousands of personnel to it."

In Hamburg, West Germany, Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber was quoted Saturday as saying West German participation in research in the "Star Wars" plan "cannot be justified by civilian-research technology gains."

He told the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel, "the question is, whether SDI carries the technical feasibility of protecting us from offensive nuclear weapons."

If such feasibility is proved, officials must determine whether SDI can be compatible with disarmament goals and the Western alliance policy as well as West German foreign policy, Mr. Riesenhuber said in the interview.

A team of experts led by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief foreign policy adviser is now in Washington to gather more information on SDI that might guide a decision on West German participation.

U.S., Soviets to discuss Far East

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior State Department official will travel to Moscow next week for talks on Far Eastern problems in the latest of a series of superpower discussions on regional affairs.

The official, Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz, will have a series of meetings in Moscow on Thursday and Friday with Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and other Soviet officials' res-

ponsible for policy in the Far East. A senior State Department official, who asked not to be identified, said the main problems expected to be discussed were the divided Korean peninsula and Kampuchea, where the Soviet-backed Vietnamese government has a big military force.

The official said the American side would also want to discuss what Washington sees as a general

Soviet military buildup in the region.

He said the talks were not designed to forge any new agreements or change policies but were meant to clarify each side's positions in order to prevent flare-ups on contentious issues.

Previous superpower sessions on regional matters have been held on the Middle East, Afghanistan and Southern Africa.

Pope warns Liechtenstein of dangers of wealth

ESCHEN-MAUREN, Liechtenstein (R) — Pope John Paul arrived Sunday in Liechtenstein with a warning about the dangers of material wealth and a call to reinforce the values of the Christian family.

Against a dramatic backdrop of mountains and to crisp alpine breezes, the Pontiff arrived by helicopter at a sports field Sunday morning and, in the tradition of his 27 previous papal missions outside Italy, he kissed the ground.

In his arrival speech, Pope John Paul recalled the motto of this trip, "Awakening To Life", and said:

"If you really wish to awaken to life in Christ, you must break away from the selfish world, from covetousness and from mere enjoyment and take that narrow but

promising path leading to the actual summit of life — to perfection in God's eternity."

Liechtenstein, whose population of 27,000 has the highest per capita income in Europe and where only six people are officially unemployed, had accumulated material wealth to an "unimagined degree", he said.

But that wealth "demands a high moral maturity and responsibility", he said. "Otherwise it only too easily leads to indifference, to satisfying egoistic desires and to lack of consideration for one's fellow beings."

The Pope's visit has brought thousands of visitors to the principality, where the population is set to double for the day.

Milwaukee crash flight recorders recovered

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (R) — Investigators have recovered both flight recorders from the charred wreckage of the DC-9 aircraft in which all 31 people aboard died during a fiery crash on Friday.

A spokesman for Midwest Express, the small airline which operated the DC-9, said the recorders had been sent to Washington for analysis as part of the hunt for cause of the crash.

Investigators found the flight data recorder, which collects technical data, on Friday night and uncovered the second device which records cockpit conversations Saturday.

Experts probing the crash were exploring a theory that failure of the plane's engines, which were manufactured by Pratt and Whitney, might have caused the plane to plummet to the ground, officials said.

The crash was the latest in a grim year for aviation worldwide. A total of 1,542 people had died during 1985 in commercial airline accidents, including the 320 killed in last month's crash of a Japan Air Lines Jumbo jet.

Moments after taking off from Milwaukee's General Mitchell Field into clear, sunny skies, the pilot of Midwest Express flight 105 bound for Atlanta radioed that his jet was in trouble.

"I have an emergency," government officials quoted the pilot as saying.

The pilot did not explain the reason for the emergency before the DC-9 began tumbling through the air and crashed in a field.

Investigators hoped that the voice recorder would give them more information about what the pilot thought was wrong. But the device was badly burned in the wreck, and experts did not yet know how much information it would yield.

Among those probing the wreckage were representatives of Pratt and Whitney, manufacturers of the aircraft's engines.

Several witnesses reported seeing smoke coming from the engines of the DC-9 before it shattered, went into a series of rolls, and plunged into a forest preserve.

Pratt and Whitney said the plane's engine was a slightly older model than the one blamed for last month's fire aboard a British Airways Boeing 737 at Manchester, England, in which 54 people died.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 7 ♣ J652 ♦ A99 ♣ A752
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
What do you bid now?
A. — We are going to break a cardinal rule. We do not like rebidding one no trump when we have a singleton in partner's suit, but all other options are even less attractive. We reject two clubs because of the poor quality of the suit, and two hearts would be a reverse, showing a far stronger hand.
Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ QJ65 ♣ K71072 ♦ AK93
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ 2 ♣ Dble Pass
What action do you take?
A. — Another difficult hand. We shudder passing partner's low-level double when we do not have a card in the enemy suit to lead through declarer, but what are our choices? Partner should be short in hearts, and we do not have the strength to reverse or to commit the hand to the three-level. Our last defensive tricks and overall strength should be enough to ensure the contract's defeat. Pass.
Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AK1095 ♣ K5 ♦ 72 ♣ Q652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass
What action do you take?
A. — One of the reasons for opening this hand is because it is a two-suiter. There is no reason, then, why you should not treat it as such. Bid two clubs.

Zia expected to expel Bhutto

LONDON (AP) — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, who was put under house arrest in Karachi 10 days ago, is likely to be expelled from Pakistan by the military government of Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

"Sources close to the regime told the Observer that it is likely that she will be put on a plane for London, possibly this week," the liberal weekly said.

Ms. Bhutto, head of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), was detained a week after her return from self-imposed exile in London to bury her younger brother.

Young Chinese short-listed to take over government

PEKING (R) — About 1,000 Chinese officials aged around 40 have been short-listed to eventually take over the running of the country if they prove themselves to be worthy of promotion, the New China News Agency said Sunday.

China's top leader Deng Xiaoping is pushing forward with his plans to rejuvenate the country's leadership and analysts say he is already looking for successors to his own successors to ensure the survival of his policies.

The agency said the 1,000 "waiting in the wings" are all university-educated and are being groomed to take over Communist Party and state leadership posts at the provincial level and above.

"The 1,000 will be promoted if they continue to shine in the government's eyes," it said.

It indicated the 1,000 were all supporters of Mr. Deng and his innovative approach to economic problems. "They all have distinguished records in boosting the economy and opening up the country to the outside world."

A party conference is due to open within the next week which will approve the elevation of a number of younger, pro-Deng officials into the ruling politburo.

The official People's Daily said Sunday that the shake-up of the provincial leadership over the past two years had been basically completed.

The overseas edition of the paper said the re-structuring had brought the average age of provincial party leaders down to 53 and raised the percentage with some college education to 60 per cent.

"Until Deng began pushing this rejuvenation campaign, China looked like (it was) falling into the same trap as the Soviet Union, with a geriatric leadership and no set rules for retirement," said one Western analyst.

He has met with a lot of opposition from his ageing colleagues, but now he's beginning to make some headway," he added.

JAL to pay \$125,000 for death of Indian couple

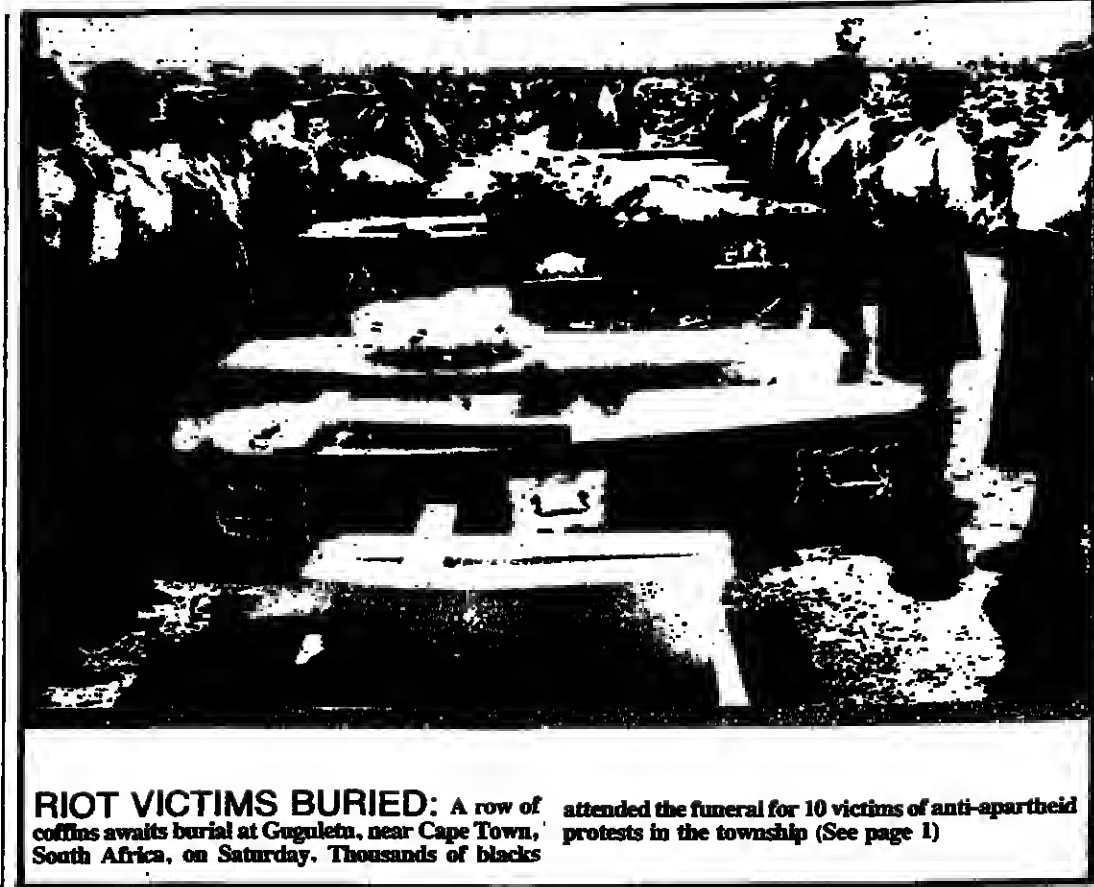
TOKYO (R) — Japan Air Lines (JAL) has agreed to pay the equivalent of \$125,000 as compensation for the deaths of an Indian couple killed in last month's JAL 747 Jumbo jet crash, a news report said Sunday.

Kyodo News Service, quoting insurance industry sources, said this was the first compensation settlement in connection with the crash in which 520 people died. Only four aboard survived.

JAL officials were not available for comment, but the airline said earlier it would not make public any compensation figures.

The sources said JAL agreed to pay 900,000 rupees (\$75,000) for the death of Kalyan Mukherjee, 41, of New Delhi, and 600,000 rupees (\$50,000) for his wife, Tripta.

Mukherjee's mother and his two sons will receive the money, Kyodo said. The victim, accompanied by his wife, was on a



RIOT VICTIMS BURIED: A row of coffins awaits burial at Guguletu, near Cape Town, South Africa, on Saturday. Thousands of blacks attended the funeral for 10 victims of anti-apartheid protests in the township (See page 1)

Soviets appoint new army commander

MOSCOW (R) — General Ivanovsky has been appointed commander-in-chief of Soviet Ground Forces and a deputy defence minister, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday.

The appointment of Gen. Ivanovsky, 67, a former commander of the key Byelorussian military district on the western border, is the latest move to be confirmed in a shake-up of the Soviet Union's

top brass. He replaces Marshal Vasily Petrov, who was earlier promoted to be first deputy defence minister.

In the Kremlin military hierarchy, Defence Minister Marshal Sergei Sokolov, 74, has three first deputies and 11 other deputies. Each of these commands one of the 11 branches of the armed forces.

Among recent changes, Gen-

eral Alexei Lizichev has been appointed to head the armed forces political directorate, which forms a link between the Communist Party and the military, replacing Marshal Alexei Yefimov, 77.

There are also new men in charge of the country's Strategic Rocket Forces, Soviet troops in East Germany and the Moscow military district.

Afghan rebels reinforce border area

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — Guerrilla reinforcements were rushing to eastern Afghanistan Sunday to attempt a second counter-offensive against thousands of Soviet troops pounding Muslim insurgents near the Pakistan border, rebel sources said here.

A prominent guerrilla leader headed the fresh fighters marching towards Khost, where rebels reported by radio Saturday they were suffering heavy casualties

from the largest and bloodiest Soviet operation this year.

Soviet troops fighting around Khost, a garrison town on a frontier plain often used by rebel infiltrators, may soon be reinforced by other Soviets retreating from a guerrilla counter-offensive last week around Jaji further north in Afghanistan's Paktia province, the rebels said.

The main aim in Khost for the Soviet troops, estimated at 15,000 by Western diplomats, was to build what Afghan President Bab-

rak Karmal last month called an "impenetrable barrier" against rebels coming from bases in Pakistan. The rebels say this is impossible.

"The Soviets have come in very large numbers and there have been heavy casualties among the Mujahideen (Islamic Warriors)," said Salim Nawab, spokesman of the fundamentalist Hezb-I-Islami guerrilla party. "We got wireless reports from Khost saying the situation there was very tense."

Heart switch patient makes progress

TUCSON, Arizona (R) — Twenty-five-year-old Michael Drummond was reported to be alert and making good progress after surgeons switched his mechanical heart Saturday for a human heart.

"Drummond's chances of survival are as good as that of any other transplant patient," a spokeswoman at the University of

Arizona Medical Centre said. Surgeons led by Dr. Jack Copeland implanted the heart of a Texas motorcycle accident victim in Drummond, a supermarket assistant manager, after he had suffered a series of minor strokes on Thursday.

Surgeons had hoped to give Drummond a two-week respite before implanting a human heart

after inserting a Jarvik-7 aluminium and polyurethane heart ten days ago to save his life.

But these strokes triggered an urgent search for a human donor.

"Drummond is making good progress, he is alert and aware of his surroundings and he knows he now has a human heart again," the hospital spokeswoman said.

Tamil buildings set ablaze after fishing boat attack

COLOMBO (R) — Sinhalese set ablaze Tamil shops and homes Sunday after separatist guerrillas attacked three fishing boats off east Sri Lanka, a Defence Ministry spokesman said.

Buildings owned by minority Tamils were put to the torch in Trincomalee shortly after only one of the three boats — all owned by the Sinhalese community — returned to port and said one fisherman was killed and two wounded in the guerrilla raid, the spokesman added. The other two boats were listed as missing.

No further details were available of the violence in the port, which erupted the day after the government decided to lift a night curfew.

A 16-hour curfew, later reduced to 12 hours, was enforced last Wednesday to combat increasing violence in Trincomalee, which has a mixed population of Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims.

Peace proposals to end Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict will be presented in parliament and implemented through legislation, President Junius Jayewardene said.

He told a Buddhist conference in Colombo Saturday it was difficult to say what the solution would be but he ruled out a general election or a referendum to endorse a peace pact.

India and Sri Lanka have worked out draft proposals aimed at creating elected provincial councils which would give power to minority Tamils in areas where they predominate.

Tamil guerrillas, who are fighting for a separate state, killed five Sinhalese civilians on Friday in northern Vavuniya by drowning them in a water tank, official sources said.

They also said security forces raided a guerrilla camp of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in the eastern Batticaloa district Saturday and found several documents.

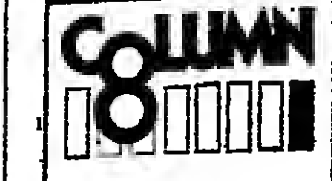
Conflict between the majority Sinhalese and Tamils has killed more than 2,000 Sri Lankans in two years.

Chinese edition of encyclopaedia to be released

PEKING (R) — The first three volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Chinese edition, with articles on China especially rewritten, will be released this week, the official New China News Agency said Sunday. The agency said Chinese-language version, in 10 volumes compared to the original English edition's 29 volumes, would give Chinese readers greater access to information, especially on Western countries.

"More than 2,400 of the 71,000 entries are about China, and they were written by Chinese specialists and scholars," the agency said, adding the volumes also have biographies of Chinese state and Communist Party leaders. It said the publishers aimed to issue all 10 volumes by September next year.

The first three go on sale in Peking on Wednesday.



Son unites with parents after 40 years

SOJA, Japan (R) — A Japanese man who became separated from his family as a child in China shortly after World War II has been reunited with his parents after nearly 40 years apart. Yoshiharu Tomioka, 42, and his two sons were staying at the home of his parents in Soja City, 460 kilometres south west of Tokyo, after a tearful reunion with them upon arrival from China at Osaka airport. Tomioka, whose Chinese name is Zhao Liandi, was a clerk at a department store in Liaoning province, north east China. His 68-year-old mother Tomoe said "My husband Ataru (74) and I are very happy to see our son back again. How I now feel is beyond description," she said. She said her son was separated from his parents in the post-war chaos when they were repatriated from China to Japan in 1946. He was raised by a Chinese family as its own son, she said. Tomioka and his sons are going to stay in Japan for half a year, she said.

Donkey causes train collision, 6 killed

KARACHI (R) — A donkey wandering across the tracks caused two trains to collide, killing six people and injuring eight, the APP news agency said Sunday. The agency said a mail train burst a pressure pipe and stopped when it braked sharply in an unsuccessful attempt to avoid the donkey near Kotri in Pakistan's southern Sindh province. Another train, running on the same track, then rammed into the rear of the mail train, APP said.

Pakistani politician wants all foreigners checked for AIDS

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — An Islamic fundamentalist politician has suggested foreigners, especially Americans and other Westerners, working in Pakistan should be examined for AIDS. Dr. Syed Murad Ali Shah, a physician and local leader of the Islamic fundamentalist party Jamaat-I-Islami, told a press conference that emergency preventive measures should be taken throughout Pakistan. He cited one case of AIDS — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome — reported in Karachi and said the thousands of foreigners working in embassies, businesses and development projects should undergo a blood test for AIDS. Dr. Shah said the disease was most widely spread in the United States.

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Official expelled on alcohol laws

MOSCOW (AP) — One official has been expelled from the Communist Party and six others severely reprimanded for allowing a store to continue selling wine and liquor despite strict new anti-alcohol laws, a Soviet newspaper reported on Sunday. The Moscow district newspaper Leninskoye Znamya reported the drink scandal in the region of Nizhny Novgorod, some 60 kilometres east of the capital, and warned readers that "the law is obligatory for everybody." The case was one of a number reported in Soviet media since an anti-alcohol drive was announced in May. It banned the sale of liquor near schools, rest homes, and many factories. But Nizhny authorities had allowed such sales to continue in a store near two holiday rest homes for 800 people and failed to stock up on soft drinks, fruit and vegetables, said Leninskoye Znamya.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.